

THE NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT -

OF THE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
FOR THE ABOLITION OF

Slavery and the Slave-Trade throughout the World;

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL MEETING HELD IN
THE HALL OF COMMERCE, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON,

ON MONDAY, MAY 22ND, 1848.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.,

IN THE CHAIR.

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LIST OF OFFICERS, &c. FOR 1848.

Treasurer.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Lombard-street.

Committee.

ROBERT ALSOP
WILLIAM BALL
J. GURNEY BARCLAY
RICHARD BARRETT
LEWIS F. BELLOT
THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON
REV. JAMES CARLILE
JOSIAH CONDER
JOSEPH COOPER
JOSIAH FORSTER
ROBERT FORSTER
SAMUEL FOX

CHARLES GILPIN
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REV. JAMES KENNEDY
JAMES PEEK
JACOB POST
DR. THOMAS PRICE
GEORGE STACEY
HENRY STERRY.
SAMUEL STURGE
REV. JOHN WOODWARK.

Secretary.

JOHN SCOBLE.

Collector.

THOMAS BOULTON.

Corresponding Members.

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JOHN BEAUMONT, Ufford, near Wood-
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REV. WILLIAM BEVAN, London
HON. J. G. BIRNEY, Michigan, U. S.
C. A. BISETTE, Paris
SAMUEL BOWLY, Gloucester
JOHN CANDLER, Chelmsford
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Kendal
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REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Boston, U.S.
R. R. MADDEN, M.D., Adelaide, Australia
J. S. MOLLETT, Amsterdam
WILLIAM MORGAN, Birmingham
RICHARD PEEK, Hazlewood, near Kings-
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HON. S. J. PRESCOD, Barbadoes
JOSEPH T. PRICE, Neath Abbey
M. GROEN VAN PRINTSERER, the Hague
JAMES RICHARDSON, London
REV. THOMAS SCALES, Leeds
VICTOR SCHGELCHER, Paris
JOSEPH STURGE, Birmingham
LEWIS TAPPAN, New York, U.S.
DAVID TURNBULL, Jamaica
PROFESSOR WORMS, Hamburg

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIETY.

I. That the name of this Society be, "THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY."

II. That the objects of this Society be, THE UNIVERSAL EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE, AND THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF THE ENFRANCHISED POPULATION IN THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS, AND OF ALL PERSONS CAPTURED AS SLAVES.

III. That the following be the fundamental principles of the Society :—

That so long as slavery exists, there is no reasonable prospect of the annihilation of the slave-trade, and of extinguishing the sale and barter of human beings ; that the extinction of slavery and the slave-trade will be attained most effectually by the employment of those means which are of a *moral, religious, and pacific character* ; and that no measures be resorted to by this Society, in the prosecution of these objects, but such as are in entire accordance with these principles.

IV. That the following be among the means to be employed by this Society :—

1. To circulate, both at home and abroad, accurate information on the enormities of the slave-trade and slavery ; to furnish evidence to the inhabitants of slave-holding countries, not only of the practicability but of the pecuniary advantage of free-labour ; to diffuse authentic intelligence respecting the results of emancipation in Hayti, the British colonies, and elsewhere ; to open a correspondence with abolitionists in America, France, and other countries ; and to encourage them in the prosecution of their objects by all methods consistent with the principles of this Society.

2. To recommend the use of free-grown produce (as far as practicable) in preference to slave-grown ; and to promote the adoption of fiscal regulations in favour of free-labour.

3. To obtain the unequivocal recognition of the principle, that the slave, of whatever clime or colour, entering any portion of the British dominions, shall be free, the same as upon the shores of the United Kingdom ; and to carry this principle into full and complete effect.

4. To recommend that every suitable opportunity be embraced for evincing, in our intercourse with slave-holders and their apologists, our abhorrence of the system which they uphold, and our sense of its utter incompatibility with the spirit of the Christian religion.

V. That every person who subscribes not less than ten shillings annually, or makes a donation of five pounds or upwards, shall be a member of this Society.

VI. That the Society be under the management of a Treasurer, a Secretary, and a Committee of not less than twenty-one persons, who shall be annually elected, and shall have power to fill up vacancies, and to add to their number.

VII. That there be held in London a general meeting of the subscribers once in each year, at which a report of the proceedings, and a financial statement shall be presented, and a Committee and officers elected.

VIII. That the Committee have power to transact all business of the Society in the intervals of the general meetings, and to convene special general meetings of the Society when necessary.

IX. That it be recommended to the anti-slavery friends throughout the world, to form Auxiliary Societies upon the principles of, and in connexion with, this Society.

X. That Auxiliary Societies be empowered annually to appoint, and where such Auxiliaries are not formed, the Committee shall have power annually to appoint one or more corresponding members, who shall be at liberty to attend and vote at all meetings of the Committee in London ; and that the Committee shall also be authorized to appoint annually honorary corresponding members, who shall have the same privileges.

XI. That the Committee do invite and encourage the formation of Ladies' Branch Associations, in furtherance of the objects of this Society.

NOTICE

RESPECTING BEQUESTS TO THE SOCIETY.

An Act of Parliament, "for the Amendment of the Laws with respect to Wills," having been passed on the 3rd day of July, 1837—which Act came into operation on the 1st day of January, 1838—the attention of all persons who may contemplate making Bequests to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society is respectfully called to the following Section :—

1 VICTORIÆ, cap. 26, sec. 9.

And be it further enacted, "That no Will shall be valid, unless it shall be in *writing*, and executed in manner hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say) it shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the Testator, or by some other person in his presence or by his direction; and such signatory shall be made or acknowledged by the Testator *in the presence of Two or more Witnesses present at the same time; and such Witnesses shall attest and shall subscribe the Will in the presence of the Testator*; but no form of attestation shall be necessary."

N.B.—Wills executed *prior* to the 1st day of January, 1838, are not affected by the new Act; but *any alteration therein, or Codicil thereto, must be executed in the manner before-mentioned.*

The following extract from a work recently published is worthy of particular attention :—

"The Statute of 9 Geo. II. c. 36, called the Mortmain Act, is not repealed or altered by the 1 Victoriæ, c. 26; and therefore legacies to charities out of *real estate* will still be void. If a Testator desire to leave legacies to charities, he must take care to make them payable, either expressly, or by ordinary course of law, out of such *personal estate* as may be applied for that purpose. A bequest to a charity of a term of years, or leasehold property; or of money to arise from, or be produced by, the sale of land; or by the rents, profits, or other interest arising from land; or a bequest of money, to be laid out in land; or a bequest of money secured by mortgage; or a bequest of annuities charged on land, or rather rent-charges; or a bequest of money, with a direction to apply it in paying off mortgages on schools or chapels; or a bequest of money secured on parochial rates, or county rates, or turnpike tolls—is, in each case, void; and even where no particular fund is pointed out in the Will, for the payment of charitable legacies, and they are consequently a charge on the residue, and the residue consists, in part, of property of all or either of the kinds above specified, so much of the legacies will become void as shall bear the same proportion to the entire legacies, as the exempted property bears to the entire residue."

FORM

OF A

BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer, for the time being, of THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, for the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave-Trade throughout the World, instituted in London in the year 1839, the Sum of *Pounds*
Sterling; to be paid with all convenient speed after my decease, exclusively out of such part of my personal estate not hereby specifically disposed of, as I may by law bequeath to charitable purposes, and I hereby lawfully charge such part of my estate with the said sum upon trust, to be applied towards the general purposes of the said Society; and the Receipt of such Treasurer for the time being of the said Society shall be a sufficient Discharge for the said Legacy.

If the Testator wishes the Legacy to be paid free of Duty, he will add the following words to the above form: *and I direct that the Legacy Duty upon the said Legacy be paid by my Executors out of the same Fund.*

* * Devises of land, or of money charged on land, or secured on mortgage of lands or tenements, or to be laid out in lands or tenements, or to arise from the sale of lands or tenements, are void; but money or stock may be given by Will, if not directed to be laid out in land.

AT THE
NINTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
BRITISH & FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
FOR THE ABOLITION OF
SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,
HELD IN THE
HALL OF COMMERCE, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
ON MONDAY, MAY 22ND, 1848.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

AN abstract of the Report of the Society for the past year was read by the Secretary, and the Cash Account presented by the Treasurer.

It was moved by EDWARD PALK, Esq., of Southampton, seconded by the REV. JOHN BURNET, and adopted —

“That the Report, an abstract of which has now been read, be adopted and circulated under the direction of the Committee; and that the following be the officers for the ensuing year, with power to add to their number, viz.:—Treasurer, George William Alexander, Lombard-street; Committee — Robert Alsop, William Ball, Joseph Gurney Barclay, Richard Barrett, Lewis F. Bellot, Thomas Fowell Buxton, Rev. Dr. Carlile, Josiah Conder, Joseph Cooper, Josiah Forster, Robert Forster, Samuel Fox, Charles Gilpin, Samuel Gurney, Jun., Rev. J. H. Hinton, Rev. J. Kennedy, James Peek, Jacob Post, Dr. Thomas Price, George Stacey, Henry Sterry, Samuel Sturge, Rev. John Woodward; Secretary, John Scoble; Collector, Thomas Boulton. Corresponding Members—Professor Ackersdyke, Utrecht; John Beaumont, Ufford; Rev. William Bevan, London; Hon. J. G. Birney, Michigan (U. S.); C. A. Bisette, Paris; Samuel Bowly, Gloucester; John Candler, Chelmsford; Dr. Carové, Frankfort-on-the-Maine; Francis R. Cocking, Venezuela; L. F. and A. Courtois, Toulouse; John

Cropper, Liverpool; William Dillworth Crewdson, Kendal; Professor David, Copenhagen; Joseph Eaton, Bristol; Professor G. de Felice, Montauban; William Forster, Norwich; Samuel Gurney, London; Thomas Harvey, Leeds; M. Isambert, Paris; Hon. William Jay, Chester (U. S.); Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Boston (U. S.); R. R. Madden, M.D., Adelaide, Australia; J. S. Mollett, Amsterdam; William Morgan, Birmingham; Richard Peek, Hazelwood; Hon. S. J. Prescod, Barbadoes; Joseph T. Price, Neath Abbey; M. Groen Van Printserer, the Hague; James Richardson, London; A. S. Rueb, Utrecht; Rev. Thomas Scales, Leeds; Victor Scœlcher, Paris; Joseph Sturge, Birmingham; Lewis Tappan, New York (U. S.); David Turnbull, Jamaica; Professor Worms, Hamburg.

It was moved by the REV. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL, minister of the Coloured Church in New York, seconded by JOSEPH STURGE, Esq., and adopted—

“That this meeting regard with unfeigned gratitude to Almighty God the progress which the anti-slavery cause has made during the past year. They view especially the decree of the late Provisional Government of France, for the entire abolition of slavery throughout all its foreign possessions, with the highest satisfaction and approval; nor can they withhold the tribute of their respect from the King and the States of Sweden, for the manner in which they have secured the complete extinction of human bondage in the Island of St. Barts.

“That it is the opinion of this meeting that its thanks are due to the British authorities in India, for the interest they have taken, and the influence they have exerted, over the native States, on the anti-slavery question, whereby the kingdom of Lahore, the Rajpootana, and other States, have abolished both slavery and the slave-trade, and established freedom.

“That this meeting regard the measures taken by the King of Denmark, in his late rescript for assuring the complete emancipation of all slaves in the Danish West Indies in the year 1850, and the recently avowed determination of the Portuguese Government to effect the abolition of slavery in its ultramarine provinces, both in Africa and Asia, as an additional concession to the general cause of humanity and freedom.

“That this meeting sincerely rejoice that one great fruit of the changes which have recently taken place in Germany, has been the abolition of serfage in Hungary, Prussian Poland, and Galicia, and the expectation which is thereby held out that this debasing institution will soon disappear from the whole of Northern Europe.

“That in view of the progress of the abolition cause in various parts of the world during the past year, this meeting express their earnest hope that the United States and the Netherlands may be prompted to remove from their otherwise free institutions the foul blot of slavery.”

it was moved by the REV. JOHN MARTIN, Missionary from Badagry, seconded by ELIHU BURRITT, Esq., and adopted—

“That this meeting, viewing the fearful results which have followed the enactment of the Sugar Bill of 1846, in the dreadful stimulus it has given to the slave-trade and to slavery in the Spanish Colonies and Brazil, feel it to be their duty, not only urgently to press on the attention of the Government and the Legislature the necessity which exists for its immediate repeal, in so far as slave-grown sugars are concerned, so that they may henceforth be effectually excluded from the British markets, but earnestly to recommend to the friends of the anti-slavery cause, throughout this country and the world, to abstain (as far as practicable) from the use of slave-grown produce, and to substitute, in preference, that which is exclusively the production of free-labour.”

It was moved by the REV. J. WADDINGTON, of Bungay, seconded by JOHN BEAUMONT, Esq., of Ufford, and adopted—

“That this meeting have learned with feelings of astonishment and indignation that the Colonies of Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad have made proposals to the Government and to Parliament, that they may be permitted unrestricted access to the coast of Africa, whereby the British African slave-trade, under new and covert forms, would be revived; the internal slave-trade on the African Continent be greatly extended and aggravated; and the noble labours and sacrifices of this country, in the cause of freedom and civilization, be neutralized and overcome.

“That, further, this meeting deprecate, as a measure of a similar tendency, the permission already accorded to the above-named colonies to send private traders, licensed for that purpose, to the Kroo coast, for labourers, where it is clear, from undoubted evidence, that neither women nor freemen can be obtained as immigrants; and that an example of the most pernicious kind has thereby been afforded to foreign slave-holding nations to recruit their wasting slave populations by nominally free—but really enslaved—Africans, whereby they can most effectively evade their treaty obligations with this country for the suppression of the slave-trade, and cover the atrocities of slavery under the simulated forms of freedom.

“That this meeting, therefore, would earnestly call on the Imperial Legislature to refuse its sanction to any and to all projects of African emigration to the British Colonies, except from British settlements, and under such arrangements as shall effectually preserve it from abuse both in Africa and in the Colonies.

“That, looking at the melancholy consequences which have resulted from the various schemes of immigration into the British Colonies—the injustice it has inflicted on the Creole labourers—the misery and mortality it has occasioned to the immigrants—and the demoralizing effects which have followed—this meeting, on every principle of justice, humanity, and

religion, deprecate the further introduction of foreign labourers into those Colonies, unless it be at the sole expense of individuals requiring their services ; that it be made a condition that an equality of the sexes be imported, that it be wholly confined to persons of free condition in the countries whence they are drawn, and that they be subjected to no unjust legislation in the Colonies to which they are introduced.

“That this meeting view with feelings of serious alarm the retrograde course of legislation sanctioned by the Government in the Colonies, whereby the just rights and privileges of the emancipated classes have been largely and unjustly infringed, and the powers of their employers unduly and unconstitutionally extended ; and that, even beyond this, the native population have been heavily burdened with taxes for purposes directly in opposition to their interests, whereby they are seriously oppressed, and prevented from that self-improvement and elevation to which otherwise they would undoubtedly aspire.

“That, nevertheless, this meeting rejoice to know that the emancipated classes in the British Colonies are every way worthy the privileges of freedom ; and that, as a body, they are fully entitled to the approbation and considerate regard both of the Government and people of this country.”

It was moved by RICHARD PEEK, Esq., of Kingsbridge, seconded by THOMAS BOYKETT, Esq., and carried —

“That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to George William Alexander, Esq., for his kindness in taking the chair on this occasion.”

REPORT.

ACCORDING to annual custom, the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society present their Report of the principal subjects which have engaged their attention during the past year, and the general results of anti-slavery labours in various parts of the world.

SLAVERY.

The territorial limits of slavery were extended, three years since, by the annexation of Texas to the United States; but that perfidious arrangement did not add to the number of slaves. Two results have followed it — a bloody and expensive war with Mexico, which will entail everlasting disgrace on its authors; and a solemn declaration on the part of many leading men in Congress that the dominion of slavery shall extend no farther. In this declaration, it is believed, they will be sustained by the great bulk of the people whose representatives they are. The battle of freedom, between the freemen of the north and west, and the slave-holders of the south, will soon be fought in earnest. If any anxiety is felt about the issue, there need be no discouragement: the hopes of our friends in the United States greatly predominate over their fears.

Among the cheering symptoms of the progress of the anti-slavery cause in that country may be reckoned the increased political and religious agitation of the question of slavery and its abolition, both in the free and slave-states.

The persuasion generally prevails that the slave-states of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Delaware, will soon emancipate their slaves : the contiguity of these states to the free, which are rapidly increasing in population and prosperity, whilst they are fast verging to decay, is continually forcing the question of abolition on their attention, and preparing the way for its speedy accomplishment. Even Texas itself is threatened with freedom by the influx of European settlers, especially from Germany, which is rapidly adding to the number of its free voters. Various sections of the Christian Church are gradually purging themselves from the taint of slavery, whilst those which are free from its contamination are bearing a noble testimony against it. From the various causes in operation the Committee can entertain no doubt of the ultimate issue of this great struggle : they believe that slavery will be abolished throughout the United States. Two hundred and fifty thousand slave-holders will not be permitted much longer to keep millions of freemen in check, or dictate laws, on this or any other question involving human rights, to the entire Union. They know that their power is based on usurpation ; and that it violates every principle of righteousness ; they know that everywhere the finger of scorn is pointed at them ; and they feel that the potential voice of religion is beginning to be heard in behalf of their slaves : they are consequently alarmed and desperate. Hemmed in on all sides, they are combining their forces to make one great effort more to place a slave-holder at the head of the Republic ; but it is expected that, should they be successful in doing so, it will be the last time that any of their class will be allowed to sway its destinies, or control its power.

Brazil still continues to keep up the number of her slaves by fresh importations from Africa. In that empire scarcely a voice is heard in behalf of the slave, or of emancipation.

The public conscience is seared ; but the day of retribution is hastening on apace. The apologists for slavery tell us that in Brazil it assumes its mildest form. The British functionaries, however, resident in that country, tell us a different tale. The consul at Para, Mr. Ryan, informs us that "the slave in this province has no protection by law against the acts of his master, except in cases of extreme severe punishment inflicted on the former by the latter ; a complaint against which being brought before the competent tribunal and proved, the judge decrees the sale of the slave by the master, to prevent him having the power to renew his cruel acts on the individual ; but the law provides no other description of punishment for slave-owners under such circumstances." It need scarcely be added that, in a country where life is so little regarded as in Brazil, the provision of the law which seems to throw some degree of protection over the slave is a dead letter. The "slaves," Mr. Ryan adds, "for all ordinary offences, are solely under the control of their owners, as regards the punishments they choose to inflict upon them." The consul at Pernambuco, Mr. Cowper, in an official communication relative to the treatment of slaves, observes :—"Some of the abominations practised upon the unfortunate slaves I have already recounted to your lordship. I have stated that the condition of the urban slaves is superior to that of the prædial or rustic slave ; I have declared the reason for this ; I, therefore, now repeat generally, that they are treated worse than beasts, plunged into the profoundest depths of ignorance and degradation, their lives at the boasted disposal of their masters, overworked to such an incredible extent that I am anxious, and intend, if possible, to collect some vital statistics, which may demonstrate to what point strength and life itself may be driven before they emancipate themselves. It has lately come to my knowledge that many of these wretched creatures are worked twenty-two hours out of the

twenty-four, goaded to their tasks, loaded with irons, diseases engendered. How is life supported? Without sympathy, consideration, or common feeling, the very bonds of nature severed. What rest, what nourishment, what consolation is administered to sustain these onerous sufferings? I have taken the liberty of enclosing to your lordship the actual quantity of food allowed daily to the slaves at one of the first engenhos of this province; your lordship may thus judge if my declarations are exaggerated. This is a subject upon which volumes might be written; the limited boundaries of a despatch are inadequate to the gravity of the subject, to the full development of its horrid details.”—*Slave-trade papers*, 1844, class B, pp. 388, 409.

The Vice-consul, Mr. Goring, fully corroborates the foregoing statement. He says:—“Respecting the treatment of the prædial slave-population of this province, Mr. Consul Cowper’s despatch of the 1st of January last year is so explicit that I have little to say. Not any improvement has taken place, either in the quantity or quality of their food, nor any additional hours of relaxation granted; I feel inclined to say, that these have been curtailed, the increased demand for sugar in the European markets inducing the planters to work their mills night and day, that they may take advantage of the favoured opportunity. The slave is never thought of; unremitting labour is demanded—a source to augment the profits of his harsh master.”—*Ibid.* 1845, class B, p. 444.

It may be added, that the horrors of slavery are greatly aggravated by an internal slave-traffic which is carried on in Brazil. Mr. Cowper, adverting to this subject, remarks:—“The slave-traders purchase, for exportation from one province to another, mulatto and negro women and boys, from twelve to twenty years of age; for those who are handsome they will pay well. This trade,” he adds, “is as inhuman, and in some respects still more so,

than the African; for the same separation from country, parents, and friends exists, with the aggravation, perhaps, of more refined and sensitive feelings than are possessed by the savage African."—*Ibid.* pp. 408—416.

Such is the picture of Brazilian slavery, drawn on the spot by those whose simple object was to convey to the home government a true statement of the case.

In the Spanish West Indian colonies, particularly Cuba, slavery is deepening in atrocity and horror. Practically the slave has no protection in law, and is at once the most wretched and degraded of human beings.

Mr. A. Geddes, of Jamaica, a witness examined by the "Sugar and Coffee Planting Committee," made the following statement of the treatment of the Cuba slaves:—"I ascertained," said he, "that as many as 500 men, without a woman, were worked on one estate, kept in strict confinement at night, and blood-hounds lying close for the purpose of keeping them together. I crossed the island on Sunday, and I saw on that day the gangs universally at work, driven by the lash, and the plough at work."—*Fourth Report of Sugar and Coffee Planting Committee*, 1848, p. 74.

Another witness, Mr. M. I. Higgins, who was in Cuba during the early part of last year, added, as the result of his own observations, the following particulars:—"The slaves were very hardly worked indeed; they were dreadfully emaciated and thin, and so weary that you saw them dropping to sleep in all directions. On Saratoga Estate, where the administrator was a very humane and intelligent man, and deplored the work he was obliged to make those people do—the machinery of the estate not being equal to the crop—he was obliged to keep the mill going all night. He attracted my attention to the fact, that towards six in the evening, and towards twelve at night, there were always half the gang that had been worked eighteen hours; and that the whip, which you did not hear in the day-time, was

heard going constantly during those hours. It is the general rule there to work them at night. If they had very large clarifiers they could grind off enough juice in the day to prevent their having to keep the mill going at night. That is what used to be done in our colonies, when we used to work night and day; but when the clarifiers are not big enough to do that, they are obliged to keep the mill going. The people, when the clarifiers are full, and there is a little interval, all drop to sleep. You see them lying about on the heaps of canes, but as soon as the coppers have been struck and refilled, you hear the crack of the whip, and the work goes on again. The plan is this: — In the buildings there is a platform round the engine, just over the mill. The driver has a long whip, like a French postboy's whip, and he leans over the bar in front, when they are feeding the mill, for instance. The negroes run up with their bundles and throw them down into the mill. Sometimes the mill is not fed, and then this fellow, from his rail, strikes the first man that comes up with a bundle of canes. I said to him once, 'That is the very man you ought not to strike;' but he told me it came to the same thing in the end; and I have reason to believe it did. Upon none of the estates that I was at did I see the men formally punished. I suppose they would be unwilling to let one see it. I only saw them struck in that way. I remember a deformed woman, who was put to scrape the bits of cane out of the channel in which the juice ran from the mill to the clarifiers; there was a grating through which it was to run, which got choked up if those bits of cane were not removed. This woman gradually dropped to sleep, and then the fellow would go to one side and strike and halloo at her, just as you would strike an animal. He found out that she was neglecting her work by the grating getting choked up and the cane-juice running over the side. The people in the fields are stimulated by a driver or mayoral on horseback,

armed with sword and whip. They generally have dogs with them, to prevent the slaves skulking from work in the large fields of cane; they could never get them out without dogs. The proportion that the black men are to the women is about ten to one; but this gentleman, with whom I stayed, told me that he had been employed upon a plantation where there were 400 men, and no women, and that the results were too horrible to be mentioned. I was myself upon a cattle farm, where the proprietor told me that he never allowed any women upon his estate at all. They never will allow the gang of one estate to mingle with the gang of another; they keep them quite isolated. I never," Mr. Higgins added, "had been in a slave country before; and I could not conceive that human beings could be so debased."—*Ibid.* pp. 89, 90, 91.

In Porto Rico, according to the testimony of the British Consul, Mr. Lindegren, though "there is a syndic, or protector of slaves," in every parish, "chosen every two years by the neighbouring proprietors," to whom, nominally, is given certain powers, if the slave "can prove himself to have been either badly fed, badly clothed, or ill-treated," yet in the case of the prædial slave it is difficult, if not impossible, for him to lodge his complaint with the syndic, "especially if a slave has a tyrannical master, as they are locked up on most of the estates at night, as soon as their work is over, so that they have only a chance of seeing the syndic on a Sunday; and if the slave is found off the estate to which he belongs, without a pass from the owner or manager, he is taken up." In reference to the amount of punishment which a master can inflict on his slave, Mr. Lindegren says, "according to law, a master can *only* give his slave twenty-five lashes;" but, as if to show how futile such a limitation of power is, he adds, "The evidence of a slave is taken in a court of law against a slave, but not against a freeman." Under such laws as these, the owner

may torture his slave to death, provided it be not done in the presence of freemen. In reference to the amount of labour which can be exacted from the slave, he says, "The working hours fixed by law are, nine in the twenty-four at ordinary periods, and thirteen when the crop is getting in; but at that time this is not attended to, and they work much longer." In fact, there is no actual restraint on the owner of a slave, but what he pleases to put on himself.—*Slave-trade papers*, 1846, class B, pp. 143—145.

There are some generous spirits in Spain, and even in Cuba itself, who anxiously desire the abolition of this atrocious system; but the unsettled state of the mother country—its pecuniary necessities—the grasping avarice of the political adventurers sent out to govern its colonies, and the despotic powers with which they are invested—are extremely unfavourable to anti-slavery operations. The Committee hope, however, that the stimulus recently given to emancipation in the countries which immediately surround Spain and her colonies, will increase the number of abolitionists, and infuse new energy into their exertions. Insurrection or emancipation are the alternatives presented to them; for it is clearly impossible that the present state of things in Cuba can be long continued.

PROGRESS OF ABOLITION IN 1847-8.

If, in the new world, the territorial limits of slavery have been extended by the annexation of Texas to the United States, they have been greatly curtailed in Europe, during the past year. France has not only declared that slavery shall no longer exist in her possessions in the West Indies and South America, but has freed her possessions in Africa and Asia from its defilement and its curse. Algiers, Senegal, and her various minor settlements on the western coast of Africa, will soon resound with the song of freedom; and henceforth, wherever her flag waves, slavery will not be

tolerated. Portugal is resolved to follow the noble example. Already a decree has issued from the government, the object of which is to prepare a measure for the purpose of abolishing slavery throughout her extensive possessions in Africa and Asia. When this great act shall be fully perfected, the eye of the philanthropist and the Christian will find many bright spots on which to repose, even in Africa. From the Cape of Good Hope to Port Natal on the east coast, and at Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and the Gold Coast on the west, Great Britain exercises dominion. In Algiers, lying between Morocco and Tunis, on the north coast, as well as in the Senegal, and at other settlements on the west, France is sovereign. At Bissao, Cacheo, and the Cape de Verds, north of the line, Cabinda and Benguela, south of the line, on the west coast, and Mozambique on the east, Portugal claims authority. The Dutch and the Danes have their settlements on the west coast; and beyond them, southwards, the republic of Liberia has planted her flag. From these various points, when slavery as well as the slave-trade shall have completely disappeared, the friends of Africa may not only hope that a legitimate commerce will spring up in place of the nefarious traffic "in the persons of men;" but that the lights of civilization and religion will be diffused into the interior, and "Ethiopia soon stretch out her hands unto God." Europe owes a vast moral debt to Africa. The time has come, the Committee trust, when its people, conscious of the mighty wrongs which they have inflicted on that continent, will cordially unite to make some signal reparation, and pour the wine and the oil on the bleeding wounds they have so long kept open.

Turning to the West Indies, it is most gratifying to find the area of freedom gradually enlarging. In addition to the emancipated colonies of Great Britain which stud the Gulf of Mexico, the Swedish colony of St. Bartholomew, and the French colonies of Martinique, and Guadaloupe

and its dependencies, either are, or will be free, a short time hence. The Danish colonies of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, are destined in a few years to be free also. In the meantime, all children born of slave-parents are freed from the obligations of slavery. Holland yet lags behind her neighbours, but, it is clear, emancipation must soon take place. The small island of St. Martin, which she possesses in common with France, must be declared free; and what can preserve Surinam a slave-colony, when, on all sides, it is surrounded with free countries? Slavery having been abolished in British Guiana and Cayenne, it becomes almost a certainty that it will disappear in Surinam.

The great revolution which has just convulsed Europe, and under which it is yet trembling, has been fruitful of good to the more oppressed and degraded portions of society. Not only will the wretched African, toiling under the burning sun of the tropics, be elevated to the dignity of a freeman, but the serf will henceforth stand before the law the equal of his master. In Hungary, Galicia, and Posen, serfage is to be utterly abolished; and there can be no doubt that, throughout all the northern districts of Europe, this vile institution will speedily disappear. Russia itself will not long be able to stem the flowing tide of humanity and freedom.

However deeply the friends of human liberty and happiness may lament the gloom which hangs over the question of abolition in Brazil and the Spanish colonies, they have much to cheer them in the present aspect of the question. In retracing its history during the last fifteen years — fifteen years of triumphant progress — they may devoutly exclaim, “What hath God wrought!”

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

It is impossible to measure, with anything like accuracy, the present extent and horrors of the slave-trade. It may,

however, be affirmed that, during the two last years, it has greatly increased, and is still increasing, notwithstanding every effort to suppress it, and that the sufferings and mortality of its victims are greater than ever. There was an increase in the Brazilian slave-trade in 1845, as compared with the preceding year. Her Majesty's consul and arbitrator at Rio de Janeiro, in his official report, thus refers to the subject:—"By the official returns," transmitted to the Foreign Office, "it appears that the intercourse between Rio de Janeiro and Africa, during 1845, was greater than in 1844; the lists for 1845 giving 78 vessels, while those for 1844 were only 49 vessels." They add:—"From the best information we could obtain, there were landed from thirty-six vessels, whose tonnage, on the aggregate, is 5,572 tons, 13,459 slaves; from which it appears that two tons was the space allowed for five negroes, and for all the provisions and water they would consume during a voyage from Africa, as well as the crew. No doubt the suffering and the consequent loss of life amongst these unfortunate Africans, crammed into small and bad vessels, and exposed to all kinds of lawless acts, could it be ascertained, would be found to reach to the usual calamitous extent." Yet, anxious as they were to furnish a correct and full report of "these illegal transactions," they are compelled to confess that they "have ample reason to fear that many instances of successful slave-importations have baffled our inquiries." Making allowance, however, for these, they say, "we conclude that 16,000 is a fair estimate of slaves landed in this province during the year 1845. Their average price was about £55 sterling, for cash payments, and £77 in payments of three instalments during three years." The import of slaves into the province of Bahia, during the year 1845, appears to have been 3,307. Into the province of Para no importations of slaves are reported in that year. The British consul at Paraiba states, "that about 170 contraband slaves were

introduced into the province in 1845, under the following circumstances:—‘A Brazilian vessel, laden with slaves, bound to Pernambuco, was boarded and brought to off the fishing village of Pitimbu, by a number of tangadeiros or fishermen, who, having plundered her of all her provisions, obliged her to land her slaves. When landed, these slaves were in sound health and good condition; yet, horrible to relate, 39 of the number were suffered to perish of starvation on the beach; the remainder were kidnapped by different persons, principally government authorities.’” The consul at Pernambuco says:—“I have little to communicate respecting the almost extinct foreign traffic in slaves; the causes of its rapid decline are somewhat obscure, but may be reasonably supposed to be in some way connected with its astonishing increase in the province of Bahia. The discovery of the diamond district of Chapada has there given an extraordinary impetus to commerce of all sorts, including the slave-trade, which latter has been so far overdone, that during the past year considerable quantities of Africans have been transmitted from Bahia for sale into this province; added to which, the state of agricultural depression into which Pernambuco has been plunged, by a drought of three years’ duration, has rendered it almost impracticable for the landed proprietor to make new purchases; as far, however, as the foreign slave-trade has extended, the native authorities have, in the first instance, offered a share of resistance, which, from its results, prove unquestionably the existence of a secret connivance.”—*Slave-trade papers*, 1844, class A, pp. 184-5. *Ibid.* class B, pp. 280—290.

The Havana commissioners state, in their report for 1845, that “the number of slaves imported during the year may be supposed to have been 1,300, in round numbers.” Among the reasons given for the smallness of the importations in 1845, were “the general depression of the sugar-trade, and the losses suffered by the planters in 1844, by the long

drought, followed by the overwhelming hurricane of October in that year. These two calamities," they add, "were attended by the most disastrous effects; the sugar crops of that season having been more than half lost, and the future production of coffee, as a staple produce of the island, may be said to have been nearly destroyed." It may be also observed, that the prostration of the coffee estates led to the transfer of the slaves formerly settled on them to the sugar plantations. The commissioners further state, that as the average of the importations has been "nearly three males to one female," and that as the decrease has been "frightfully great," they foresee that "there will be a great demand for labour, which will be supplied, at all risks, illegally, if not obtained by proper means;" and that when "the pressure arises for fresh labour, it is probable the slave-trade will be more connived at than at present. This," they state, "we fear from two causes: first, the cupidity of the governors, who, each coming for a short and uncertain period, naturally wish to enrich themselves as soon as possible; and, secondly, from the state of public opinion in Spain."—*Ibid. class A, pp. 110—114.*

The number of slave-cases adjudicated before the Mixed Commission Courts at Sierra Leone, in 1845, was, Spanish, 9; Brazilian, 21; in all, 30. Besides these, however, there were 15 Brazilian slavers condemned under the Acts 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 122, and 2 and 3 Victoria, cap. 73. Four Brazilian slavers, captured between the 25th of April and the 13th of August, were not proceeded against, there being no Court competent to take cognizance of the cases. The total number of cases adjudicated before the several Mixed Commission Courts at Sierra Leone, between June 1819 and December 31st, 1845, was 528. The total number of slaves liberated and registered was 56,935. In reference to the Brazilian slave-trade the commissioners state two facts of importance: first, that they "think it more than probable

that some of the slavers recently condemned will be returned into the traffic, having either been purchased at auction by known slave-dealers, or by others likely to dispose of them to such parties;" and, secondly, "from a desire to avoid prosecution in any of the Mixed Courts, on account of the nature of the examinations to which witnesses are subjected, and the exposure consequent upon the publication of the evidence; both of which the slavers are well aware they may escape in the Vice-Admiralty Courts, where they are not examined at all, unless the cases be contested, and even then it has not been customary hitherto for the evidence to be printed."—*Ibid.* pp. 11, 12, 13.

The total number of cases adjudicated before the Courts at Loando, in 1845, was 15, eight of which were condemned, six restored, and one was liberated from want of sufficient evidence. From the report of the acting commissioner we gather the following particulars:—That "the river Congo appears at present to be one of the most active and extensive store-depôts on the south coast of Africa;" that "there is constant communication by water and overland between Cabenda and the native town of Ponta da Linha, situated on the banks of the Congo, about 45 miles from its entrance, whence the greater portion of the goods landed at Cabenda are subsequently deposited for the purchase of slaves;" that at the distance of "15 miles from the Ponta da Linha is situated a large city, within the dominions of the King of Congo, called Embomma, which is in reality the greatest emporium of the trade in slaves in this part of Africa;"—at this place they are "purchased by European slave-agents, to be afterwards removed to different points for embarkation on the coast;" that, on the coast lying between the southern shores of the Congo and Ambriz, there are numerous favourite haunts of slave-dealers, possessing every facility for shipping slaves, especially at a small town called Ambrizette, and the whole bay of Funta, lying between

6° 30' and 7° 30' parallels of latitude; that, in the range of coast southward from St. Paul de Loando, the points suitable in every respect for the embarkation of slaves are almost innumerable; amongst the most active, however, may be considered Point Palmarinhas and the beach stretching round and forming a deep bay to the southward called Sleepers' Bay, the river Coanza, Cape Ledo, Rio Loango in 10° 18' south, Rio Lapada, Quicombo, Novo Redondo, Egito, in 10° 55' south, Lobito, in 12° 20' south, the vicinity of Benguela, and the coast thence to Point Salinas, extending to 13° south latitude, or Loach, "to the southward of which," he says, "I have not yet heard of any slave-trade having been carried on, although, doubtless, the means will soon be acquired, if necessary, to evade the British cruisers." Great, however, as is the Brazilian slave-trade, south of the line, slavers under that flag "still keep to the Bight of Benin, seldom venturing to the Spanish slave-haunts westward of Cape Palmas, which continue to be the favourite haunts of the Spanish slavers."—*Ibid.* pp. 292—299.

The commissioners at the Cape of Good Hope, in their report for 1845, say—"It is with much regret we have to state that our informants are unanimous in their opinion that the traffic is still carried on to a great extent, and in a manner which defies the exertions of the small number of ships employed by her Majesty's Government and by that of her most faithful Majesty for its suppression." The principal haunts of the slavers east of the Cape appear to be "Ibo and Pomba, and other places to the northward of Quillemane." They add, that "the report that slaves are carried across to Madagascar in dhows, and shipped thence on board of slavers which lie there to receive them, is confirmed." During the year, twelve vessels were captured by the British squadron in the Mozambique Channel. Of these twelve prizes, "seven were only dhows of from thirty to

eighty tons burthen, employed in collecting slaves for larger vessels, so that the slave-traders have lost only five of their vessels,—but a small portion of the number employed in the slave-trade between Rio de Janeiro and the East Coast during the past year.”—*Ibid.* pp. 204—207.

Such is the melancholy report of the slave-trade, drawn from the papers laid before Parliament at the close of the session of last year. The Committee now proceed to give such additional evidence as they have procured, to show its fearful increase during the years 1846 and 1847. In a recent examination before the “Sugar and Coffee Planting Committee,” appointed by the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston made the following statement:—“There has not been for some time any material importation of slaves into the northern ports of Brazil; into some of them, none at all; the chief importation has been into Rio, and ports to the south of Rio. The Cuba slave-trade, as far as our information goes, and it comes to us in different shapes, has for the last two years almost entirely ceased. This is a memorandum which is made out in that department of my office which is charged with slave-trade affairs. I asked, ‘What may be considered as the number of slaves imported into Cuba in 1846 and 1847?’ and the answer is, ‘In 1846, certainly under 2000. The commissioners were unable to ascertain that more than two cargoes had been actually landed. In 1847, one cargo of 240 was landed near Trinidad de Cuba.’ These statements are strongly corroborated by the fact that no slave-vessel engaged in the slave-trade was captured by the African squadron, either in 1846 or 1847.” His lordship then states, “I cannot make so good a report as to Brazil, though even in Brazil the number of slaves is less than it had been in former times. As far as we can judge from the different reports, the number imported into Brazil, in 1846, may be calculated at something about 50,000 or more; I should say, perhaps 60,000.” In a despatch,

dated 9th February, 1848, Lord Howden, the British minister at Rio de Janeiro, says, "According to the best estimation I have been able to make, above 60,000 Africans have been imported into Brazil during the year 1847." In the course of the examination referred to, Lord Palmerston quoted a despatch from the commissioners at Havana, dated 1st January, 1847, in which they say, "In our former annual reports we have always submitted our views on the slave-trade, as connected with the production of the island, showing how that in the years 1835, 1836, and 1837, the exports of sugar, though much larger than in former years, only averaged about 500,000 boxes, or 100,000 tons per annum; they have since been constantly increasing, until in 1844 they reached the enormous amount of 847,000 boxes from this port and Matanzas, although the hurricane of 1844 affected the cane so much as to reduce the exports in the following year to less than 366,000 boxes." In the year 1846, the exports from Havana and Matanzas amounted to 795,095 boxes; and, in 1847, they reached 1,021,056 boxes! The commissioners "attribute the increase of sugar very much to the transfer of labourers from coffee to sugar," in consequence of the destruction of the coffee estates in October, 1844; and to the internal supply of slaves thus afforded, Lord Palmerston also accounts for the African slave-trade not having increased since that period.—*First Report of Sugar and Coffee Planting Committee*, p. 5. *First Report, Slave-trade*, 1848, pp. 271, 272.

The reports of the slave-trade commissioners are necessarily defective. "Such is the general system of deception and mystery," say they, "by which the slave-trade is now so successfully maintained, that extreme caution is required in seeking for information, lest the gold of slave-dealers bribe the informer to substitute false statements for real occurrences; and it is not too much to assert that, with the Executive and its subordinates, it is a more criminal act to

communicate to a British functionary the particulars of a slave-trading transaction than to be engaged in it." We may, therefore, take it for granted, that the actual number of slaves said to be imported into the Spanish colonies and Brazil is always considerably under the mark. We are hence prepared to adopt the statement of Senhor José Cliffe, laid before the "Sugar and Coffee Planting Committee," in reply to the following question:—"Can you give an estimate of the number of slaves that have been imported into Brazil in the year 1847?"—"Yes, according to our belief, but it may not be quite correct, because those who bring the slaves always try to diminish the number, so as to make the price rise, if possible; while those who want to buy slaves always report that a great number have arrived: but we suppose that about 72,000 were landed last year, but of that number probably 65,000 only lived to be sold. Between the 14th of November, when I came down to the coast, and the 8th of December, when I left it, to my knowledge 4,010 were invoiced for landing in one little port alone on the coast." This extraordinary increase in the slave-trade has its origin in the increased demands for sugar, particularly in this country, whose markets are now thrown open to the produce of the Brazilian and Spanish slave-holders, in common with that from the British emancipated colonies, British India, and other countries where it is exclusively raised by free-men.—*First Report of Sugar and Coffee Planting Committee*, pp. 136—149.

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The horrors of the slave-trade appear to increase just in proportion to the vigour used by this country for its suppression. This is attempted to be denied, but without any show of facts. Senhor Cliffe gives it as his opinion that the loss of life attending the slave-trade is 35 per cent.; that is to say, for every 65,000 slaves sold in Brazil, 100,000 are shipped

in Africa. In his examination before the Committee already referred to, he gave some frightful details of the mode of packing these wretched victims of human cupidity; the foul atmosphere they are compelled to breathe; their horrible sufferings from want of water; and of the terrible diseases with which they are afflicted. Those who have iron constitutions and survive the "middle passage," he says, "on arrival look horrible. The bones of the knees stand out, and look like large knobs; the calf of the leg has disappeared; it looks more like the leg of a monkey than anything else, and you can count all their bones. The abdomen is much swollen, the face bloated, and there is an imbecility in the eye; in fact, nature is reduced to the lowest point." In reply to the question, "Are they usually covered with sores?" he said, "Yes, when they are jammed together; and there is a species of itch which breaks out upon them, and blotches of a large size are the consequence." In short, no description, however vivid—no facts, however appalling—can adequately convey "the horrors of the middle passage," or embody the accumulated sufferings endured by the African in the hold of the slave-ship.—*Ibid.*

Another terrible feature of this inhuman traffic is given by Commander Matson and Captain G. Mansell, R.N., both long employed in the suppression of the slave-trade. In reply to a question put to him on his examination before the Sugar and Coffee Planting Committee, as to what became of the slaves refused by the slave-dealers, Commander Matson replied, "I have known instances of their being massacred; I was in the River Nun, some years ago, when 500 were knocked on the head on the beach." Reference having been made by the chairman of the Slave-trade Committee to a despatch addressed to the Admiralty by Captain Mansell, in which he stated that a horrid murder of upwards of 2,000 slaves had taken place at Lagos, he was asked what had induced the Chief of Lagos to commit that wholesale butchery, and he

answered, "His inducement for it was simply that the feeding of so large a number of idle people was burdensome to him; and finding no prospect of his being relieved by their embarkation, he had recourse to this extreme measure of brutality."—*Third Report of Sugar and Coffee Planting Committee*, 1848, p. 204. *Second Report, Slave-trade*, 1848, p. 69.

PROFITS OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The profits by which this horrible traffic is sustained are immense. The consequence is, that men are always found ready to engage in it, without compunction and without remorse. The acting commissioner at Loando, in one of his latest despatches to the Foreign Office, says:—"I subjoin a statement of the net profits arising from a cargo of 500 slaves, calculated at the average of the market prices of the past year, making an ample allowance for freight and all accidental expenses, and abating 10 per cent. from the number shipped, for the proportion of deaths and casualties on the voyage:—

"500 slaves cost in Angola, at £3 10s. each	£1,750
Freight to the Brazils, at £17 each	8,500
Provisions	600
Expenses of landing	500
Preparing slaves for sale	350
	<hr/>
Total amount of outlay	11,700
450 slaves landed and sold at £60 each, the	
price given for an average cargo	27,000
	<hr/>
Net profit arising to the slave-dealer ..	£15,300

"The intelligence upon which this statement is founded has been furnished on the most credible authority by different parties of whom I have made inquiries.

"It is much to be feared that, with such inducements and temptations as these, the slave-trade will still be carried on in this part of Africa, so long as the demand exists in

slave-holding states, and any opportunity, however hazardous, be afforded the crafty miscreants engaged in it to satisfy their sordid love of gain derived from the inhuman barter." In reply to the question, "Do you consider that the African slave-trade, as at present carried on, is a very profitable trade?" Senhor Cliffe replied: — "I should say, from what I know of commerce generally, that there is no trade so profitable under the sun at the present time." He subsequently stated, that "600 per cent. profit is not unusual, and 1,000 per cent. has been made." — *Slave-trade papers*, 1847, *Class A*, p. 296.

In face of these facts, and so long as it is clear that those who carry on the slave-trade have no moral sense of its enormous wickedness; above all, while the Governments of Brazil and Spain continue to connive at, if not actually to participate in it, it is impossible that it can be suppressed by a marine guard on the coast of Africa, however vigilant. By a return recently laid before Parliament, it appears that the number of slavers captured in 1846 was thirty-nine; in 1847, sixty-seven; in the two years, 106. Taking the number of slaves landed in Brazil and the Spanish colonies during that period to have been 135,000, and 300 to have been the average of each cargo landed, we shall have 450 slavers who successfully accomplished their voyages, against 106 captures, all of which, or nearly all, were made under the equipment article, and consequently had no slaves on board. Every year more forcibly demonstrates than those which preceded it, that the only effectual remedy for the slave-trade is to be found in the universal abolition of slavery.

HOME OPERATIONS.

The Committee have watched with no ordinary anxiety the course of legislation in the emancipated colonies during the past year. Deeply as they deplored, at the last general meeting of the Society, the retrograde policy of Government,

in either suggesting or suffering the enactment of laws infringing the just rights of the native and immigrant labourers, and extending to their employers undue powers, they have still greater reason to do so now. Under the plea of giving the planters greater power over labour, both as to price and quantity, the laws affecting the rights and duties of masters and servants have been completely changed. Nor is this all: Still further to increase the power of the dominant class, the importation of foreign labourers, to an enormous extent, has been permitted, without the least regard to those conditions which alone could secure it from abuse, and render it a blessing. The aim has been to increase the quantity, and to depreciate the value of labour. To accomplish this, the emancipated classes have been heavily and unjustly taxed, especially in the colonies of Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad; but, as there was a point beyond which burdens of this kind could not be imposed, the two latter, being crown colonies, were allowed to pass immigration-loan ordinances to raise £750,000, in the proportion of £500,000 for Guiana and £250,000 for Trinidad, pledging their resources respectively, for a quarter of a century to come, to repay the sums that might be borrowed at a high rate of interest. On the faith of these ordinances, large importations of Coolies and other immigrants have taken place; but, as Guiana could not raise a larger sum than £100,000 on its ordinance, and Trinidad could raise nothing in the money market, Government have advised the legislature to advance £200,000 to these two colonies from the imperial treasury; and have taken a vote, not without difficulty, the Committee are happy to perceive, of £170,000, nearly the whole of which was required to pay off immigration debts already incurred. In these transactions, the commonest rules of prudence have been neglected; the most grievous injustice has been perpetrated on the unrepresented classes; constitutional guarantees have been

violated ; and principles of legislation admitted utterly at variance with the rights of the people, and, as the Committee believe, with the future peace and prosperity of the colonies. The effect of the several measures referred to has been, on the one hand, to embolden the planters to make new demands, which, if admitted, will not only create a modified system of slavery, but will actually revive the slave-trade, under a new form ; and, on the other, to fill with discouragement and discontent the emancipated classes and their friends. To the retrograde measures of Government, and the pro-slavery propositions of the planters, the Committee have offered a steady resistance ; but they feel that the time has come when the same zeal and perseverance must be exhibited to maintain rights, as were formerly employed by the friends of liberty in this country to obtain them. In their earnest endeavours to preserve intact the great principles of the Abolition Act, to protect the weak against the strong, and to establish justice, the Committee have not been influenced by a spirit of hostility against any class of persons, either in or out of the colonies. On the contrary, they believe that the course which they have pursued will, upon inquiry, approve itself to the judgment of every enlightened and impartial person. The success of emancipation in the British colonies, the Committee have ever linked with the general cause of abolition throughout the world. To have impeded its progress by any questionable acts, would have been unpardonable ; they have, therefore, scrupulously avoided all proceedings of that kind, and have confined their attention exclusively to those points of the controversy which either, in their judgment, endangered the liberty of the enfranchised slave in the colonies, or imperiled the sacred cause of human freedom abroad.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Committee have availed themselves of every suitable

opportunity of forwarding the anti-slavery cause throughout British India. They are yet, however, without satisfactory evidence that, in the remote parts of that country, slavery, though legally abolished, has completely disappeared. The cupidity and power of the Zemindars, the gross ignorance of the lower classes of the people, and the spirit of caste, lead the Committee to fear that the great work of abolition is not yet fully perfected. They have confidence, however, in the determination of the Government to leave no proper means unemployed to ascertain the fact; and, if necessary, to apply the proper remedy.

It is extremely satisfactory to learn that the influence of the Indian authorities has been used with the native princes, to induce them to follow the example set them by Great Britain. The kingdom of Lahore has been induced to abolish slavery and the slave-trade; the Rajpootana States have done the same thing; and other minor States, under British protection, are hastening to effect a similar object. The Committee trust that, before long, Travancore, Mysore, and other States which yet permit the existence of slavery, may be induced to abandon it, and to place all their people under the protection of just and humane laws. The Committee regard the anti-slavery movement in India with the greatest satisfaction, for they are persuaded that its influence will be powerfully felt throughout Asia; and that it will bring on the glorious period when every nation shall regard the traffic in human flesh with just abhorrence, and liberty, the birth-right of every human being, shall be universally proclaimed.

But it is not to British India, as the nursery of Free Institutions in the East, that the Committee would exclusively refer. Her vast resources and teeming population only require the application of capital and skill, and the removal of the imposts which at present weigh so heavily on native industry, to become the successful competitor

in the European markets with the United States, Brazil, and the Spanish colonies, in the supply of the great tropical productions of sugar and cotton. Let Government do its part by an equitable adjustment of the land-tax, by improvements in irrigation and internal transit, and by facilitating the application of capital to rail-roads, and slavery in the Western world will receive "a heavy blow and a great discouragement;" and perhaps cease to debase and to destroy our fellow-men. A great effort must be made to impress this fact on the attention of the country and of Parliament. The present Governor-General of India, Lord Dalhousie, is reported to have said, previously to his leaving England for the seat of his government, "I go not to make conquests, but to send home cotton." This is the true policy of this country, and will be found, in its issues, fraught with blessings to mankind.

THE EMANCIPATED COLONIES.

It is with sincere regret the Committee are compelled to report that the British emancipated colonies are, at the present moment, in a state of great depression. Up to the middle of the year 1846, they were recovering their prosperity, when they were suddenly subjected to a rude competition with the slave-grown sugars of Brazil and Cuba. The effect of the Sugar Bill of that year was to flood the British markets with foreign sugars, chiefly slave-grown. From official returns it appears that the quantities of sugar imported into the United Kingdom, the produce of British possessions during the last three years, was as follows:—1845, 4,908,990 cwts.; 1846, 4,430,586 cwts.; and in 1847, 5,812,537 cwts.; a quantity, independent of the stock in hand at the beginning of the year, equal to the entire consumption of the country, stimulated as that was by the lowness of price. The quantities of foreign sugars entered for home consumption during the same period were

as follows :—1845, 77,372 cwts.; 1846, 616,467 cwts.; and in 1847, 992,333 cwts. The result of this unprecedented supply of sugar was to depreciate the value of that imported from British possessions, from 36s. per cwt. exclusive of duty, in May, 1846, to 23s. per cwt. in December, 1847—being a reduction of 13s. per cwt.; whilst, on the other hand, Havana sugar, which was selling at 24s. per cwt., exclusive of duty, in May, 1846, rose to 33s. per cwt. in January, 1847, and was sold at 24s. per cwt. in December of that year—being 1s. per cwt. in advance of British sugars, and still equal in price to that obtained in May, 1846. But not only did the British growers of sugar suffer this great depreciation in price; they had also to contend against a limited market. The total quantity of sugar consumed, in 1847, amounted to 289,000 tons. This unprecedented consumption was, however, met by an equal supply from the British possessions; but as 50,000 tons of foreign sugar were consumed that year, 38,000 of which were slave-grown, it displaced an equal quantity of British sugar, and added to the heavy stock on hand, to the serious injury of the British growers. The further consequences of these two facts,—viz., extreme lowness of price, and a limited market, were ruinous to the sugar manufacturers both of the East and West Indies, and most advantageous to the foreign growers, particularly those of Cuba and Brazil.

The Committee would not have adverted to this point, if it had not an especial bearing on the anti-slavery cause; it has had, unhappily, the effect of stimulating the foreign African slave-trade to a lamentable extent, and of strengthening the system of slavery in Cuba and Brazil; and of thus inflicting additional evils on Africa, and on tens of thousands of her innocent people; and, should not an immediate remedy be found, it will seriously limit the production of sugar for exportation in the British colonies, and create an ever-growing demand for the blood-stained pro-

duce of slave-countries. All other things being equal, the Committee are as firmly persuaded as ever, that free-labour is cheaper and better than slave-labour; but it is now clear that, whatever may be the causes in operation, the British planters, as a body, cannot produce sugar as cheap as it is raised in the Spanish colonies and in Brazil.

In connexion with this subject the Committee appeal again to the friends of the Society, and of suffering and oppressed humanity, to abstain, as far as practicable, from the use of slave-labour produce; and to recommend a similar course to all persons within the circle of their influence. It is a debt due to the suffering and toiling slave; it is an obligation imposed upon every abolitionist by Christian principle; it is demanded by consistency; and they trust that, whatever amount of self-denial it may involve, it will be practised with the earnestness of conviction, and the cheerfulness of hope.

IMMIGRATION INTO JAMAICA, BRITISH GUIANA AND TRINIDAD.

The supply of foreign labour, and the principles which should regulate its introduction into the British colonies, have been, as the members of this Society well know, the topic of earnest controversy. The ground taken by the Committee has ever been that, supposing the necessity for the importation of immigrants really existed, it should meet the following conditions:—First, that it should be perfectly free, the spontaneous act of freemen; secondly, that a due regard should be had to the equality of the sexes, and to the introduction of families; thirdly, that the expenses attending it should either be borne by the immigrants themselves, or by those specially requiring their services; and fourthly, that they should be subjected to no exceptional legislation. The Committee need scarcely say, to how great an extent these conditions have, up to this time, been violated, and how lamentable the consequences which have ensued. The

colonies and the Government are beginning to discover that immigration, as hitherto conducted, has not only been too costly to be continued, but that it has not answered the expectations formerly entertained respecting it. Neither the Government nor the colonists, however, are willing to retrace their steps; they still persist in their scheme; they only modify its form. Four points are now aimed at:—

The first is, to lessen the expense and increase the number of immigrants; this they propose to do by drawing them direct from the coast of Africa. Coolie immigration into Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad is to be abandoned. The second is, to confine the labour of the immigrants, exclusively, to sugar cultivation, say for a term of five years, from the period of their introduction. To accomplish this, a system of indentures is to be established, the infraction of which is to be followed by severe penalties in the shape of fines, forfeitures, and imprisonment with hard labour. The third is, to subject the immigrants to the direct control of their employers, that their power to coerce labour may be complete. The fourth is, to take the adjudication of cases, involving the relative duties of master and servant, out of the hands of the stipendiary magistrates, and to place it in those of the planters and their agents,—in other words, to make them judges in their own cause. It may be said, in fact, that these points have in principle already been conceded to the planters. The immigrants, though brought in at the public expense, have no longer the power of selecting their own employments and employers, unless they pay exorbitantly for the privilege. They are subjected to every kind of restriction, short of those which involve absolute slavery. The Committee believe, however, that, unless the lash be added, the present law is unworkable, and will be found as inefficient to produce the results aimed at, as it is disgraceful to its authors.

The official returns show the number of immigrants intro-

duced into the colonies from 1834 to 1847, both inclusive, to be as follows :—

Jamaica	12,276
British Guiana	47,741
Trinidad	19,909
	<hr/>
	79,926
	<hr/>

These returns are imperfect: there is no record, for instance, of the introduction of immigrants into Jamaica in the years 1838 and 1839, the return for 1846 is incomplete, and that for 1847 extends only to the 30th of September. In relation to Trinidad, there is no record of any immigration between 1834 and 1838, the return for 1846 is not complete, and that for 1847 extends only to the 30th of June. The probability is that, if the returns were complete, the number of immigrants introduced into the three colonies would approach 90,000. It may be fairly demanded, what has become of this large body of immigrants; and why is there, at the present moment, so great an outcry for tens of thousands more? It would be difficult to answer these questions did we not know that there has been a frightful mortality among the immigrants already introduced; that they have displaced a large number of Creole labourers on the estates; and that the object of increased immigration is to cheapen labour to its lowest point, at the public expense.

The Committee have before them a late return from Jamaica, from which they learn that from the 9th of January, 1845, to the 11th of July, 1847, there were embarked in India 4,822 Coolies, and arrived in Jamaica 4,566, showing a mortality on the voyage of 256, or above five per cent.; but between these two periods there died in Jamaica 190, or upwards of four per cent. This does not, however, show the mortality in all its extent. The voyage from India to

Jamaica ranged from 100 to 140 days ; the first mortality, therefore, took place within that short period. In examining the tabular return, we find the mortality in Clarendon and Vere to have ranged between $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. within six months after arrival ; in Metcalfe and St. Mary, between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 per cent., and in Westmoreland between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the same period. The private accounts received by the Committee of the misery, disease, and mortality of the Coolies is appalling. Common humanity, as well as sound policy, cry out against this wholesale destruction of human life.

The following extracts from Dr. Bonyun's Medical Report, relating to British Guiana, will further illustrate this subject : —“ The Madeirians being the most numerous and most sickly of the immigrants who have been brought to this colony, I will, in the first place, call your Excellency's attention to the great mortality which has occurred amongst them since 1841, in which year they first began to arrive in large numbers. It appears that the number brought into the colony from that year, including 429 brought in 1835, up to 31st October, 1847, has been 15,699. The number on estates at present is 5,853 ; if to this number be added 2,116, which it is estimated will cover all the Madeirians in the country not working on estates, we find there does not exist at this moment, in British Guiana, more than 7,969, leaving a balance of 7,730 not accounted for, who have either died or left the colony. The number of deaths, including those Madeirian inhabitants who died in Georgetown, being 1,062, or about one-seventh part of the whole deficiency, it is reasonable to infer that in six years, during one of which a fatal yellow-fever epidemic prevailed, the majority of the unaccounted-for balance, 6,668, fell victims to that epidemic, the climate, and other causes.”

In referring to the tables which accompany the Report, the Committee find that the actual number of Portuguese

immigrants unaccounted for, is 7,730 ; the whole of which, with few exceptions, they believe to have fallen victims to disease and death :—"The diseases," says Dr. Bonyun, "from which they suffer are remittent fever at certain seasons, (July, August, and September) ; intermittent fever, with its sequelæ (dropsy, swelling of the flesh, diseases of the spleen and of the liver) ; dysentery, ulcers, and ophthalmia ; the latter destroys not only nearly all the infants very soon after their arrival into this country, but also those who are born here. The intermittent fever does not destroy life immediately, but by repeated periodical attacks, by which the vital powers become finally so much exhausted as to impair the digestive and assimilating powers, and thereby induce those diseases which are known under the generic term of the sequelæ of fever ; enlargement of the spleen, which is an unexplained consequence of these repeated periodical attacks, seldom occurs to those Europeans whose circumstances enable them to avail themselves of the well-known remedial means ; and it is this disease of the spleen which appears to precede those organic changes which place the sufferers beyond the control of medicine."

Dr. Bonyun then proceeds :—"The immigrants who suffer much from sickness, after the Madeirians, are the Madras Coolies. The number that has been introduced into the colony since 1845, is 3,985 ; and the number died or receded from field labour during that time has been 1,249, there being working on estates at this moment only 2,736 ; giving a ratio of dead, or receded from plantation work, of 33·5 per cent. That a great portion of this number have died there can be little doubt ; my tables show 360 deaths ; the balance are squatters and beggars, who are daily dying in the colonial hospitals. Their general appearance, although larger men, is very inferior to that of the Calcutta Coolies. They are very much given to vagabondage, and are extremely filthy in their persons and habits, eating every species of

garbage, even to the extent of picking up the putrid bodies of animals from the nastiest trenches, cooking them and eating them mixed with curry. They suffer, as do the Madeirians, more on the rivers, creeks, and islands than on the coasts, and also from intermittent fever, but in a less degree than the Madeirians. Their principal diseases are intermittent fever, marasmus, ulcers, and other diseases consequent on imperfect assimilation and diminished nervous power." In reference to the Calcutta Coolies, he says,— "The total number brought here, since 1844, is 3,663, and the number working in the field, at the date of my inspection in October, 1847, was 3,403; thus leaving only the small number of 265 to be accounted for. Of these, we have record of 97 having died; so that, as steady field labourers, the Calcutta Coolies are decidedly superior to either the Madeirians, or the natives of Madras; the ratio of those from Calcutta who have died or receded from plantation work being only 7·2 per cent., while, as already stated, the Madras people give a ratio of 33·5. The mortality for 1847 is one-fourth less than among the Madras Coolies (2·7 and 8·1), and the ratio of sickness is very small throughout the country (5·9), that of Madras Coolies being 9·4. It has not come under my observation whether the Calcutta Coolies are subject to any peculiar diseases, further than that the acclimatizing ordeal appears to be more connected with itch, or what is called a 'psoric diathesis,' than with the usual effects of miasm fever, and its consequences. On their being first located in this country, this cutaneous affection breaks out, and keeps them thin and sickly for some months, although it does not, unless accompanied by bad sores, incapacitate them from working. Although they suffer occasionally from intermittent fever, their power of resisting the influence of marsh miasm is the next in degree to the Creoles."

With respect to African immigrants, Dr. Bonyun reports,

that the mortality has been small. He says—"The number who have been introduced, since 1835, appears to have been about 6,718. The number now recorded by me as being actually located on estates, is 4,319; but I would observe that the apparent deficiency is not owing to mortality, but to their rapid amalgamation with the native black population, and their having thus eluded inspection, which was generally disagreeable to them." Such a statement as this is perfectly unsatisfactory; there is too much reason to fear it has been made to sustain the new scheme of African immigration at the public expense.—*Parl. Pap. No. 245, 1848, pp. 244—246.*

In Trinidad the mortality has been equally awful, both as it respects the Coolies and the Portuguese. One specimen is given in a recent official return, which shows that out of 200 Portuguese imported in one vessel, no less than 91 died in the first six months after their arrival. In reference to two other cargoes, Lord Harris says, "There has not been the same mortality among them, though many have suffered severely, especially those on estates." In reference to the treatment of the Coolies and its fearful results, his lordship observes:—"Other cases of great neglect have come to my notice. One I may mention, in which it was reported to me that a number of Coolies were in a very wretched condition on an estate in a distant part of the island. I immediately ordered them to be inspected; and, if the report proved true, to be sent to the hospital in Port of Spain. In consequence, between 30 and 40 were forwarded, and a more wretched set of beings I never beheld; all in a state of starvation, and more or less of disease; though every care was taken of them after arrival, scarcely any survived. As far as I could learn, they had received neither wages, clothing, nor medical aid, and but the smallest modicum of food. This is the worst instance that has come to my knowledge; but there have been numerous cases in which great neglect has been shown."—*Parl. Papers, No. 399, 1848, p. 192.*

There has been a very considerable mortality among the Portuguese immigrants imported into St. Vincent and Grenada. In the latter island, the deaths have averaged 124 per cent. per annum. Such are some of the melancholy details connected with immigration into the British colonies.

Looking to the higher interests of humanity, the Committee grieve to say that the vast disparity in the relative number of the sexes has led to the most dreadful excesses among the immigrants; and has, unhappily, exercised a very baneful influence over the minds and habits of the Creole population. Almost every letter they receive from the colonies teems with evidence of this kind; and it is not a little remarkable that the testimony from them is uniform upon this subject. Surely, if the Government and the planters have no higher objects in view than the cultivation of sugar and the turning of men into mere implements of labour, the people of England will exert themselves to put an end to so debasing and afflicting a state of things.

MAURITIUS.

The Committee have had frequent occasion to call the attention of their friends to the question of Coolie immigration into Mauritius, and to the deplorable circumstances which have accompanied it. They have now to add that, as nearly as can be obtained from official returns, the number of immigrants introduced into that colony is as follows:—

From 1834	1839	25,468
1839 ..	1842	1,665
1843 to the 1st Dec. 1847		68,213
		<hr/>
		95,346

The number of women introduced under the first immigration did not amount to more than a few hundreds: during the last period, from 1843. to 1847, there was an improve-

ment, but still the disparity continued most fearful ; for instance, the number of males introduced was 55,753, of females only 8,350, and the greater portion of these from the worst class in Calcutta and Madras. In the importation of these people, with 4,110 children, the mortality on the voyage is reported to have been 1,279 ; in the colonial hospital, 295 ; and after entering service, 6,247, showing a total mortality of 7,831 on the last importation. The moral state of these people is deplorable ; the most debasing crimes are practised by them. They are characterized by the planters as given to drunkenness and vagabondage ; yet, until a very recent period, they were incessant in demanding still larger importations, under stringent regulations, which should confine their labour to the estates. Those regulations have gone into effect ; but as yet the Committee have received no satisfactory account of the result. It is worthy of remark, that some of the leading men of the colony are now directing the attention of the Government to a cheaper class of immigrants than the Coolies ; they propose that they should henceforth be drawn from the East Coast of Africa, and from the Island of Madagascar ; and should the colony recover the shock which its credit has sustained by the failure of the great houses of Reid, Irving and Co., D. Barclay and Co., Gowers, Nephew, and Co., Cockerel, Larpent and Co., and others, they will prosecute their demand with the same vigour as the West Indian body are now doing, in reference to a supply of labour from Western Africa.—*Ibid.* p. 223.

AFRICAN EMIGRATION TO THE BRITISH COLONIES.

The Committee called the attention of the Society, at its last anniversary, to the fact that the Government had commenced the experiment of drawing labourers from other parts of the coast of Africa than those under British jurisdiction. The *Growler*, one of H. M. steam ships, was fitted up for that purpose, and despatched to the Kroo Coast.

Instead, however, of going there, she called at Sierra Leone, and took in a cargo of liberated Africans, consisting of males 252, and females 224, in all 476. These she took to British Guiana, losing 20 by death on the passage. The subsequent history of the surviving immigrants is as follows:—Died in the colonial hospital, 10; and on estates, 46; the total number of deaths amounted to 76, of whom 56 died between the 10th of August and the end of October, 1847; and 20 on the voyage, which occupied 18 days, from Sierra Leone to Demerara. The second voyage of the *Growler* was to Sierra Leone, where she took in another cargo for Trinidad, consisting of males 370, females 71, in all 441; of these 45 died on the passage, and 30 were placed in the hospital on landing. In reference to the remainder, Lord Harris makes the following report, in a despatch dated the 18th of January this year:—Number of Africans landed, 395: of those sent to estates there are now, in good health, 109; ill, but expected to recover, 168; ill, and expected to die, 14; dead since distributed, 39; total, 330. Of those sent to the hospital, expected to recover, 14; dead, 51; together, 65; making a grand total of 395. Here is a vast mortality—45 on the voyage, 39 on the estates, and 51 in the civil hospital—in all, 135; and 14 reported to be so ill as to be expected to die. These Africans were landed at Port of Spain, Trinidad, on the 5th of December, 1847, and the Governor's despatch is dated the 18th of January, 1848, embracing only a period of six weeks and two days. Governor Macdonald, of Sierra Leone, in despatching this cargo of Africans, wrote to Lord Harris as follows:—"It affords me the greatest satisfaction, that such unexpected good fortune has enabled me to despatch her to your lordship with a full complement of as fine a body of emigrants as ever left this colony." Lord Harris says, however, "they in no way answered Governor Macdonald's description, on their arrival here; in fact, a more miserable, debilitated, and, I may add, loath-

some set of creatures I never saw." The explanation of this may be found in the fact that the food allowed these Africans on board was neither suitable in quality, nor sufficient in quantity, properly to sustain them, as may be seen from the surgeon's report who accompanied them. Great blame must attach somewhere. This voyage ended the *Growler's* immigration services; and the experiment of African emigration from the Kroo Coast yet remained to be tried. The Government have allowed several private vessels to be taken up, by the Emigration Commissioners, which have sailed from England for the point of destination, and the Committee expect soon to hear whether they have been successful in their operations. Against this scheme of African immigration the Committee have earnestly remonstrated and protested. First, because really free emigrants cannot be obtained at the Kroo Coast—they must be obtained by arrangements with the chiefs; secondly, because they will not be permitted to take their wives and families with them—they are retained as hostages, to secure their return; thirdly, because they are the devoted adherents of paganism, and should they be induced to abandon it, the penalty of death would be inflicted upon them on their return home; fourthly, because of the evil habits they would introduce among the Creole population; and, fifthly, because of the bad example which this country would set thereby to slave-holding nations, to import nominally free, but really enslaved Africans into their several colonies and territories. Already the Committee learn that a company has been formed in Cuba, to import 24,000 free Africans into that island. Everybody knows that such Africans cannot be obtained from the coast; and that, could they be procured, on their arrival in that island they would merge into the general slave-population. The Committee see in this scheme of African emigration a revival of the slave-trade in a new form; and, so far at least as foreign countries are concerned, the extension of slavery.

The total number of liberated Africans introduced into the West Indian colonies from British settlements, &c., from 1841 to 1847, is as follows :—

Jamaica	3,041
British Guiana	6,653
Trinidad	3,853
	<hr/>
	13,547

From the foregoing statements it will be seen that Government have gone to the utmost verge in their willingness to meet the demands of the planters ; but they are not content. The parties who represent the planting and mercantile interests in Jamaica, in a memorial recently transmitted to the Government, boldly ask that public means of transport may be provided “ for the thousands of slaves brought down by native princes for sale and shipment to the foreign trader ;” and further, that “ Government,” through its moral force, should “ negotiate with the native princes of Africa, to allow the free emigration of their subjects ; and, also, to ransom their prisoners of war.” In other words, that this country should enter into competition with the Cuban and Brazilian pirates and slave-traders, to supply Jamaica with labourers. British Guiana has not been slow in making a similar demand. In a petition, got up by the principal men in that colony, after declaring “ that immigration from Africa is best adapted to the wants of their colony,” and referring to “ the social condition of the Africans in their own country,” they suggest also, that in order to procure them in sufficient numbers, negotiations should be entered upon “ with their chiefs, to induce them to permit their vassals and dependents to emigrate to the British settlements, instead of forcing them, by sale to illicit traders, to go to slave countries, where their condition of slavery is perpetuated.” To effect this purpose, they ask the House of Commons for a loan, under such regulations as may be deemed proper. The loan is to

be used in "conciliating the chiefs," and in defraying the cost necessarily attendant upon so large an immigration as the leading planters and merchants of Demerara may judge sufficient to meet their wants. Nor is Trinidad a whit behind Jamaica and Guiana. In the petition presented to parliament on the 17th December last, from that island, the sugar planters say, "That as an indispensable means of reducing the cost of production," they "should be allowed unrestricted access to the coast of Africa, and to all other places where they may obtain fresh additions to their free labouring population."

Hitherto the Government have resisted these barefaced proposals; but it is impossible to say how far they will go, if pressed, not only by the West Indian party, but a certain portion of the House of Commons, who, evidently, would no more object to free-trade in men than they would to free-trade in slave-produce. There is imminent danger, at the present moment, that the labours of Clarkson and Wilberforce, of Buxton and Lushington, may be neutralized by a party who never had any sympathy with them in their sublime and Christian enterprize, and whose acquiescence in their triumphs was wrenched from them by the power of an enlightened public opinion, influenced by religious principle and zeal.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

In the early part of the present session of Parliament, three important Committees were appointed by the House of Commons; the first, presided over by Lord George Bentinck, M.P., was directed "to inquire into the present condition and prospects connected with and dependent on sugar and coffee planting in Her Majesty's East and West Indian possessions and the Mauritius, and to consider, whether any and what measures can be adopted by Parliament for their relief;" the second, of which William Hutt, Esq., M.P., is

chairman, was "appointed to consider the best means which Great Britain can adopt for providing for the final extinction of the slave-trade;" and the third, presided over by John Bright, Esq., M.P., on the cultivation of cotton in British India. It will be seen that these three Committees have an intimate relation with each other; and there can be no doubt that, had they been properly directed, much useful information would have been obtained. The Secretary of the Society has directed his close attention to the proceedings of the two first Committees; but as it would be premature to venture an opinion respecting them until their several Reports are laid before Parliament, the Committee will only remark that their friends must be prepared for a severe struggle, in more than one direction, with the enemies of human freedom, and with those who value the profits of the sugar planter, and the extension of commerce, whether legitimate or illegitimate, far beyond the welfare of Africa, or the freedom of the human race. The Committee trust they may not be misunderstood; they are the consistent advocates of free-trade in all things honest and honourable; but they dare not balance, in the same scales, the profits of merchants and manufacturers, against the liberty, the civilization and the happiness of their fellow-men; they dare not minister to the luxury of one part of our race, at the cost of the bitter tears, the prolonged agony, the uncompensated toil, and the premature deaths of another; they cling as tenaciously as ever to the old axiom, that "what is morally wrong can never be politically right."

BRITISH SUBJECTS IMPLICATED IN THE SLAVE-TRADE AND SLAVERY.

Notwithstanding that British subjects, whether at home or abroad, are declared felons and pirates, and are subject to the penalty of transportation, if convicted of aiding and abetting the slave-trade, there is too much reason to believe

that not a few of them in this country, and in Brazil especially, are covertly engaged in carrying it on. It is impossible to observe the course of trade with Brazil without being convinced that it is tainted in this way ; and that many parties who carry it on must, from the very nature of the case, know that it is so, however difficult it may be to make them legally responsible for their acts. Another class of British subjects are holders of slaves in foreign countries. Such are the Mining Companies, which carry on their operations in Cuba and Brazil ; such are the British planters in the Spanish, the Dutch, and the Danish colonies ; and other classes of slave-holders in the United States and elsewhere. All these, under existing laws, cannot add to their stock of slaves, by purchase, without committing an act of felony ; but it is well known that they manage to evade the penalty of the law, by life-engagements and other modes, alike disgraceful to them and to the national character. In order to put some check on them, the following important circular has been addressed by Lord Palmerston to British functionaries residing abroad. It bears date November 11, 1846 :—

“ I have to refer you to the circular issued under date of the 8th of May, 1841, to her Majesty’s functionaries residing in countries where the condition of slavery exists, acquainting them with the opinion of her Majesty’s Government, that it would be unfitting that any officer holding an appointment under the British crown, should either directly or indirectly hold or be interested in slave property. In furtherance of the principle thus laid down, and in order to prevent her Majesty’s functionaries from being engaged, under any circumstances, in the purchase or sale of a slave, her Majesty’s Government has come to the determination of prohibiting all British functionaries, residing in slave-holding countries, from administering to the estates of deceased persons, in cases in which slaves form part of the property of the deceased ; and you are hereby prohibited accordingly.

You will publish this instruction for the information of all British subjects resident within the district of your consulate."—*Slave-trade Papers*, 1847, class B, pp. 197—256.

The Committee take pleasure in recording the fact that the late Provisional Government of France, in the decree issued for the abolition of slavery in the French possessions abroad, enacted that if, within three years from its promulgation, Frenchmen residing in foreign slave-holding countries did not part with their slaves, they should forfeit the rights of citizens; and that the same principle should hereafter be applied to Frenchmen, who, by marriage or bequest, become possessed of slave property.

CONFERENCE OF THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE SOCIETY.

In consequence of a circular invitation addressed to the members and friends of the Society, a Conference was held by them at the Hall of Commerce, on Saturday, the 20th of May, 1848, Richard Peek, Esq. in the chair. The subjects which engaged their attention were—first, the Sugar Act of 1846, and its consequences; secondly, immigration and its consequences; and, thirdly, colonial legislation and its consequences. The discussions on these points were extremely animated, and the decisions of the Conference were embodied in the following resolutions:—

1. "That from the evidence laid before this Conference, it is painfully apparent that the Sugar Act of 1846, having led to a great increase of the slave-trade and to the extension of slavery, it is of opinion that measures should be immediately taken to obtain its repeal, in so far as the sugars of slave-holding countries are concerned; and that foreign free-labour sugars only be henceforth admitted on equal terms with those from the British colonies and possessions abroad.

2. "That this Conference is deeply grieved with the infor-

mation laid before it of the dreadful evils consequent upon the present system of emigration to the British emancipated colonies. That in its judgment every effort should be made by the friends of humanity, throughout the country, to prevent in future any scheme of emigration being carried into effect which is not perfectly free on the part of the emigrants, and unfettered by unjust laws or coercive police regulations.

3. "That in the judgment of this Conference, the present laws regulating the relations between masters and servants in the British colonies are open to the most serious objections, inasmuch as they greatly infringe the just rights of the emancipated classes and immigrant labourers: They, therefore, enter their protest against them; and earnestly call upon the Government to obtain their repeal, and to substitute in their place the Royal Order in Council regulating contracts, of September the 7th, 1838."

Above seventy gentlemen met on the occasion. Besides those who resided in and near London, there were present, friends of the Society from Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Paisley, Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter, Falmouth, Newcastle, Norwich, Southampton, Worcester, Colchester, Chelmsford, Dunstable, Coalbrookdale, Bury St. Edmund's, Woodbridge, Ipswich, Hereford, Doncaster, Bungay, Neath Abbey, Kingsbridge, Charlbury, Cirencester, Leighton Buzzard, Woburn, Woodgate, &c., &c. Letters were received from Manchester, Aylesbury, Truro, Plymouth, North Shields, Cockermouth, Darlington, Modbury, Cambridge, Belfast, Youghal, approving of the object of the Conference; and from Glasgow, disapproving, so far as the Sugar Act of 1846 was concerned, but otherwise approving. The Conference was assisted in its deliberations by missionaries from Berbice, Demerara, Jamaica, Calcutta, and Africa.

A memorial to Lord John Russell, and addresses to members of Parliament and the country, were also agreed

to, which, it is hoped, may lead to unity of action in the prosecution of the home department of the anti-slavery cause.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS.

THE UNITED STATES.

It is extremely difficult, within the limits of a Report, to group all the facts which have marked the progress of the anti-slavery cause in the United States. It is, however, a cheering fact, that notwithstanding the mistakes and errors of some of its friends, and the lukewarmness of others, the cause of human freedom is onwards. There can be no doubt that statesmen are paying more attention to it than ever—some for party and personal purposes ; others, from fear of the consequences which must result from its prolonged agitation ; and others, from an earnest and patriotic desire that the plague-spot of the Union should be removed. The debates on all questions incidental to slavery, as well as in relation to the institution itself, are becoming more frequent ; and just in proportion as the friends of liberty are confident of ultimate triumph, the slave-holders, in that assembly, are desponding. One of two things appears inevitable—either that slavery will be abolished, or the Union be dissolved. Both parties expect that. The question of abolition is now linked with every election in the United States. The Liberty party aim at ultimately placing an anti-slavery president in the chair of the Republic, and of returning to the State Legislatures men of approved principles and zeal. The change which this party is effecting in the United States is remarkable. Their strength lies in the singleness of their purpose, the loftiness of their principles, and their unflinching courage. The revolution which they are gradually effecting in public sentiment and feeling, promises a speedy triumph to their cause. Auxiliary to this movement, are the moral and religious efforts which are being made to awaken

the Church to a sense of its duties and its responsibilities. The Committee rejoice to perceive that portions of almost all the religious bodies in the States are bearing loud and emphatic testimony against slavery and slave-holders. The Congregational and Presbyterian churches in the Western Reserve, Ohio, have done this. They will have no fellowship with "the unfruitful works of darkness." The Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church have declared "that American slavery stands opposed to every principle of the Gospel of Christ;" and that "all who hold and treat human beings as property, should be dealt with as for other gross immoralities." The anti-slavery friends of Indiana have petitioned Congress to "exercise the powers of the Government, to put an immediate termination to slavery, with all its horrid consequences, so far as those powers extend." The Free-will Baptists have also issued a firm and decided testimony against slavery, signed by upwards of seven hundred of their ministers. This section of the Christian Church, like the Society of Friends, is wholly free from the defilement of slavery, in all parts of the United States. These are specimens of what religious bodies are doing; the leaven is spreading, and it may be hoped that it will soon "leaven the whole lump."

But there is a religious movement in the south as well as in the north and west. A number of prominent men in Western Virginia, headed by the Rev. H. Ruffner, D.D., a Presbyterian minister, have resolved to emancipate their slaves, and to make an effort to abolish slavery west of the Blue Ridge, in that state. There can be little doubt that Virginia is fast ripening into a free state. At the same time it is most painful to observe that the internal slave-trade is carried on to an enormous extent between Virginia and the slave-states farther south: "Negroes," says a Virginian correspondent, "have become the only reliable staple of the tobacco-growing sections of Virginia — the only reliable

means of liquidating debts, foreign and domestic. Our negroes," he adds, "are going off by hundreds, yea, thousands, to the south-west." It would also appear that the foreign African slave-trade is yet carried on with Louisiana. The *True Wesleyan*, referring to this subject, says, "three thousand new Africans are imported annually through Texas into Louisiana, *feloniously*, according to American law. Fifty thousand American citizens, some of them whiter than their masters, have been, for a number of years past, bought and sold like beasts, in states south of Pennsylvania, *feloniously*, according to God's law. Of this infernal slave-trade, Washington, to which you send, Christian reader, your representative, is the metropolis."

Among the new efforts to awaken the attention of Christians in the United States to the claims of the slaves, is the determination to supply them with the Bible. This effort originated with the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, an old and tried friend of the anti-slavery cause, and has already won the hearty concurrence of many persons. It has been resolved that a systematic effort should be made for supplying the slaves with the Bible—a work in which its friends "may confidently look for God to open the door, as soon as they are prepared to occupy the field." In Charleston, South Carolina, a large and respectable meeting has been held, in which it was resolved, "that in the opinion of this meeting, the proper religious instruction of the coloured population is a duty pressed upon us by considerations of policy, as well as Christian obligation." Of course the instruction contemplated in this resolution will be of a very qualified kind; nevertheless it is a beginning, and it shows that some slaveholders are recognizing the fact that their slaves have souls as well as themselves.

The American flag continues to cover a large portion of the Brazilian slave-trade; the small squadron of cruisers which the United States, under the Washington treaty, keeps

on the coast of Africa, is almost useless; and the British and French squadrons are equally powerless for effecting any good in that direction. On this subject we quote the following extract from the last Report of the American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, our zealous and indefatigable helper in the great work of human freedom. It says:—
 “We are concerned to state, that the slave-trade continues to be prosecuted with unabated vigour and atrocity on various parts of the African coast. American vessels, chartered for a different purpose in our own harbours, get rid of their cargoes on the passage, and then freight with slaves. This is done with the most daring impunity. British and French cruisers are active and zealous in endeavours to suppress the traffic, while American cruisers, formerly on the coast, have been, since the commencement of the present war, ordered to the Gulf of Mexico. Before they left, a few slave-ships were captured by them, and the piratical masters were sent home for trial. Some of them were convicted and sentenced, but pardons were soon obtained of the President of the United States, while the compassionate Torrey was suffered to die in a penitentiary, surrounded by felons, for assisting a few slaves to escape from a slave-state.”

Among the heavy losses which the anti-slavery cause in the United States has sustained during the past year, is that occasioned by the lamented death of the Rev. A. A. Phelps, late secretary of the American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, and one of its chiefest pillars and brightest ornaments. This amiable and intelligent man was soon followed to the grave by the Rev. Orange Scott, a worthy coadjutor of the beloved Phelps; but the greatest public loss has been occasioned by the decease of John Quincy Adams, a name that will ever remain illustrious in American annals. To his firmness, constancy, and eloquence may be traced, in a great measure, the present position of the anti-slavery cause in Congress. Other men, equally eminent in their several

spheres of labour, the Committee trust will be raised up to plead the cause of the oppressed slave, and to free their country from its abhorred presence.

FRANCE.

The Committee little expected, at the last anniversary of the Society, that they would so soon have to congratulate their friends on the complete abolition of slavery in the French colonies and possessions abroad. They had laboured long to bring the leading abolitionists of France up to the doctrine of immediate and entire abolition, without success, until the early part of this year, when they were gratified by the reception of an official communication from the French Anti-slavery Society, stating that they had cordially adopted it as the basis of their future operations ; and that petitions to that effect, which were then circulating through the provinces, would be presented to the Legislative Chambers. But the Revolution in February last completely changed the aspect of things ; and the Provisional Government, in which were found several enlightened and attached friends of the anti-slavery cause, determined, by one bold measure, to put an end to slavery in every part of the French dominions. The decree effecting this great object was issued on the 27th of April, 1848. It provides for the complete emancipation of the slaves, in two months from the publication of the decree, in the several colonies. From the day of its promulgation, however, no slave can be sold, or punished by the whip ; and all slaves who were then suffering punishment for the violation of the slave-laws were to be relieved from the same. The decree embraces in its provisions, Algiers, Senegal, and the French establishments on the western coast of Africa ; Martinique, and Guadaloupe with its dependencies ; French Guiana and Bourbon. The decree further provides that the slave who touches the soil of France, or any of the possessions of the Republic, is free ;

and that Frenchmen residing in foreign countries who hold slaves are, within a period of three years, to relieve themselves from them, or to lose the rights of citizenship. The same principle is to apply to those who, by marriage or bequest, become entitled to slaves in foreign countries. It is left to the National Assembly to deal with the question of indemnity to the planters.

The news of this great law of emancipation preceded it to the French colonies, and was received with sober joy by the slaves, and, apparently, without opposition by their masters. The attitude of the slaves was calm; but they were waiting with intense interest the hour of their deliverance. Thus, by one act, which the Committee believe will be found as sound in policy as in principle, will 250,000 of the descendants of Africa be elevated to the dignity and the privileges of freemen; and Great Britain and France henceforth, they trust, be united in securing the universal abolition of slavery and the slave-trade.

SWEDEN.

It gives the Committee great satisfaction to be able to announce that Sweden has nobly done its duty to the anti-slavery cause. In consequence of the liberality of the King, and the States of the realm, slavery has been completely abolished in the island of St. Bartholomew. The decree was issued by the Governor, M. James H. Haasum, on the 9th day of October, 1847. After the preamble, the decree reads as follows:—

“Now, therefore, we do by these presents, in the name of our most gracious Sovereign, Oscar, King of Sweden, Norway, &c., &c., &c.

“Ordain and decree, that all bondage and slavery shall henceforth cease to exist and to be tolerated, in this island of St. Bartholomew, and dependencies, which is hereby pro-

mulgated for the dutiful observance of all whom it may concern."

In the proclamation, which accompanied the decree, the Governor said :—

"We do confidently expect that the labouring classes now emancipated will always endeavour, by gratitude, labour, industry, and a becoming demeanour, to render their liberty a blessing to themselves as well as to the community. And we do furthermore call upon them to attend the morning services in the respective churches, to-morrow, Sunday, and then with humble hearts to offer up sincere thanks to Almighty God, for His great mercy, imploring Him to grant them power to make an honourable and Christian use of that liberty they now enjoy."

DENMARK.

The abolition of slavery in the Danish West India colonies has been finally determined upon. It is not, however, the Committee regret to say, to take place immediately. The following documents will explain the principle on which emancipation is to take place. The first royal decree is dated July 28, 1847, and is addressed to M. Von Scholten, Governor of the Danish Antilles. It is as follows :—

"We, Christian VIII., by the grace of God, King of Denmark, &c., moved by sentiments of justice and humanity, and taking into consideration the welfare of our West Indian colonies, as well as the interests of the planters in those colonies, ordain that the arbitrary power, possessed by the masters over their slaves, shall entirely cease; but in order to protect the interests of all, and that the necessary measures may be taken for preparing for this change in the state of the slaves, the said change will not be effected for the space of twelve years, reckoning from the date of this proclamation.

"Nevertheless, it is our will that the children, who may

be born to the slaves after the date of this decree, shall be free from their birth; but they shall remain with their mothers, or with their parents, on certain conditions to be hereafter fixed."

The second decree bears the same date, and is addressed to the same person. It adds:—"In consequence of the rescript which you have this day received from us, in reference to the cessation of the planters over their slaves, after a certain interval, we charge you, immediately on your arrival in our West Indian possessions, to name a commission, partly of members of the colonial government, partly of other functionaries, and partly of other capable men, for the purpose of drawing up, under your presidency, a detailed proposition for the convenient execution of the orders contained in our former rescript, and especially for deciding upon the administrative and legislative measures which must be taken for the purpose of preparing for the passage of the slaves to their new condition, and of assuring, at the end of the twelve years, the subsistence of the negroes, the cultivation of the plantations by free-labour, and the benefit of the colonies and the population in general."

Immediately on receipt of this intelligence, the Committee placed themselves in communication with the friends of the anti-slavery cause in Denmark, and suggested to them the propriety of addressing the planters in Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John, urging upon them to perfect the work of abolition by granting complete freedom to their slaves. Such conduct, on their part, would be received as an act of grace, and the gratitude of the negro would be found the best guarantee for his future industry and obedience to the laws.

It is due to the amiable Dowager-Queen of Denmark, to say, that she strenuously advocated the cause of the slave; and that, in compliment to her, the abolition decree was dated from her birth-day.

PORTUGAL.

Among the nations of Europe, none, until within the last few years, has more pertinaciously clung to slavery and the slave-trade than Portugal. Attempts, however, have been made, from time to time, to commence the work of abolition. Among those who have distinguished themselves in these efforts may be mentioned the Duke of Palmella, the Viscount sa de Bandeira, and the Marquis of Lavradio. When in the ministry, they seriously occupied themselves with the whole question; and there can be little doubt that, had they continued in office, slavery in Portuguese Africa and Asia would have been abolished. Other men, however, occupy their place; and it is pleasing to observe, that they are prepared, perhaps more tardily, to follow the footsteps of their predecessors. The following important decree has been issued by them:—

“ MARINE DEPARTMENT.

“The slave-trade being already prohibited by law and treaties in all the Portuguese possessions, and it being also in accordance with the true spirit of justice and equity, on which all good policy rests, that an end should be put to negro slavery still tolerated and permitted in those possessions; the public weal requiring, however, that so important an alteration in the social state of those countries should be made with such prudence and forethought that fortunes may not be suddenly destroyed, nor the grant of liberty serve as an occasion for the slaves to abuse that benefit, which, though entirely conformable to the principles of humanity, cannot but entail a serious sacrifice on the state, as well as on the slave-owners, I am pleased to appoint a committee, composed of the following members:—The Councillors and Honorary Ministers of State, Joao de Sousa Pinto de

Magalhães and Ildefonso Leopoldo Bayard ; the Councillor Antonio Ramalho de Sà, Judge of the Tribunal of Goa ; the Councillor Joao da Costa Carvalho, Captain in the Navy ; the Merchant of Lisbon, Faustino da Gama ; the Lieutenant in the Navy, Jose Joaquim de Andrade Pinto ; the Bachelor, Carlos Zeferinho Pinto Coelho de Castro ; the first of whom shall act as president, and the last as secretary ; which committee, taking as a basis the principles of equity and justice, and keeping in view the laws and practice established in the Portuguese possessions, and also the lessons of experience offered by those regions where slavery has been abolished, and other considerations which ought to be attended to, shall propose to me the most efficacious and proper practical means of carrying into effect the emancipation of the slaves existing in the Portuguese ultramarine territories, and shall prepare the necessary projects of law and regulations for carrying out that object.

“ RAINHA.

“ BARAO DE VILLA NOVA DE NUREM.

“ The Minister of Marine, &c.,

“ Palace of Necessidades, April 14, 1848.”

The Committee will look with deep interest to the decision of the commission ; they earnestly hope that they will suggest no partial measures, but copy the example of France. It will be found not only the most safe, but the least expensive course.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Among the measures consequent upon the great Revolutions which have taken place in these countries, the abolition of serfage is one. There appears, however, at the present moment, to be a great struggle between the nobles and the governments, as to whom the honour of the act should belong, and the conditions on which it should be effected.

It is, however, clear that in the Grand-Duchy of Posen, in Hungary, in Galicia, and other countries connected with Austria, serfage either is or must be totally abolished. From the conflicting accounts which have reached the Committee, it would appear that the nobles are more liberal in their offers than the authorities. The nobles and landholders state it to be their determination not merely to concede liberty to the serfs, but to appropriate certain lands to their use. Hungary has decided the question independently of Austria; Galicia, perhaps, will do the same. It will be remembered that last year the Committee called the attention of the Society to the dreadful massacres at Tarnow, in Galicia, which, it is now too clearly manifest, were set on foot by the agents of Austria. The serfs rose upon their masters, and slaughtered them with savage fury, in the belief that they were averse to their liberty, which, it was industriously circulated, the government were not. The nobles, in their defence, positively affirm that they were prevented by the authorities from giving freedom to their serfs; and that it is their most anxious desire to do so now, in the most liberal manner, if not thwarted by the Cabinet at Vienna. The truth must shortly appear. In the meantime it is most gratifying to know, that serfage has received its death-blow in Northern Europe, for Russia must follow Austria and Prussia, in this new movement in favour of human freedom.

Prince Adam Czartoryski has declared the emancipation of all the serfs on his vast estates, which he has at present in possession; and has engaged that, as he recovers the remainder, the serfs on them shall be equally free. It is reported to be his intention to allocate to his emancipated bondmen certain portions of land.

From these statements it will be seen that the past year has not been unfruitful in events to the anti-slavery cause. The progress which it has made has been great; the Divine

blessing has evidently rested upon it: and men everywhere appear willing to redress the wrongs which they and their ancestors have inflicted on their fellow-men. How delightful will that day be when a universal jubilee shall be proclaimed, and "every man shall sit under his own vine and fig-tree, none daring to make him afraid."

GERMANY.

It will be seen from the following document, that our German friends have laid the foundation of a great anti-slavery movement in their father-land, which we trust will speedily effect the entire destruction of slavery. The Committee is composed of Gagern, Minister of State; C. Welcker, Professor; C. F. Heyder, Banker; Dr. F. H. Carové, Dr. W. Kunzel, Dr. J. W. Wolf, M. Beck, F. Haar, G. Fischer. The programme of the Society is as follows:—

"Convinced of the necessity of using our utmost efforts for the abolition of slavery, as the most dreadful evil ever inflicted upon man, and the source of unutterable misery to millions of mankind;

"Persuaded that it has now become a sacred duty for the German people to unite with other nations in endeavouring to exterminate this high treason against the human race;

"Impressed, moreover, with the conviction that it is our duty to preserve our countrymen, emigrating to countries where slavery exists, from its foul contaminations;

"And having been repeatedly called upon by friends in the United States to assist in opposing the system of slavery which obtains there;

"We, the undersigned, have constituted ourselves into a Provisional Committee, for the organization of a German Society for the abolition of slavery; and have resolved, from this time forth, to take all such steps as may be necessary for accomplishing the desired end.

"Darmstadt, January 23, 1848."

It is due to an excellent member of this Society, Dr. Carové, to say that he is the founder of the new Society in Germany. The Committee wish it all prosperity and success.

HOLLAND.

One of the difficulties connected with the question of abolition in the Netherlands is that the control of the colonies is vested in the Crown; the people, therefore, have no direct influence on the legislature in this matter, and can only make their wishes known by addresses to the King. In the autumn of last year the Secretary undertook a mission to the friends of the anti-slavery cause in Holland, with a view of uniting them in a common course of action, on the basis of immediate and entire emancipation. He had the satisfaction of an extended and friendly intercourse with many of them at Rotterdam, Leyden, the Hague, Amsterdam, and Utrecht. The result of his visit was most encouraging. Subsequently, an address, very numerously signed, has been presented to the King, who is reported to be favourably disposed towards the emancipation of the slaves, as are several distinguished persons by whom he is surrounded. The abolition of slavery by the French Republic will, no doubt, stimulate the Dutch authorities; for when it shall have taken place, Surinam, its chief sugar-growing colony, will be hemmed in on both sides by free colonies,—British Guiana occupying the western, and Cayenne its eastern boundary. The number of slaves in Surinam, in 1844, was 52,997; the probability is, that it is several thousands less at the present time, owing to the excess of deaths over births, they being variously estimated at from two to four per cent. per annum. The island of St. Martin is partly occupied by the French, and partly by the Dutch. By the last returns it appears that the Dutch possess 1,646 slaves in that colony. These it will be impossible to retain in slavery, when the

French slaves shall be emancipated, inasmuch as they will only have to cross over the boundary line to become free. The total number of slaves in the Dutch West Indies, according to the last census, was 9,569; in Surinam, 52,997; at Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya, 30,000; say about 90,000 in all. The only two European countries which have not made a decided advance in the cause of human freedom are Holland and Spain.

SPAIN.

The diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and Spain, relative to the slave-trade, has not been so active as formerly. This has arisen from the fact that the slave-trade treaties have not, during the last three years, been so audaciously and extensively violated as before. It must not, however, be supposed that this arises from any improvement in the spirit of the Spanish cabinet, or any acquiescence in the letter of the treaties by the captain-general of Cuba and his subordinates in office. The fact is, the coffee estates in Cuba, employing 100,000 slaves, were mostly destroyed by the hurricane in October, 1844, and have not been replanted; the slaves have, therefore, been thrown on the market for sale, and, consequently, importations direct from Africa have been unnecessary. As soon, however, as the estates begin to want fresh labourers, either for the purpose of keeping up the strength of the gangs, or for extending the cultivation, nothing will prevent the active renewal of the slave-trade. In the meantime, the captain-general and other functionaries have been making profits in another form. The number of slaves emancipated by the Mixed Commission Court established at Havana, amounts to upwards of 11,000. These have been hired out by successive captain-generals, for periods of five years, to various parties on the island, by which enormous sums have been realized. In consequence of arrangements made several years since

between this country and Spain, it was agreed that on the expiration of the then existing contracts, they were to be put in complete possession of their freedom. So long as General Valdez was in office, this arrangement was carried into effect. How far his successor acts up to it may be seen from the following fact. Mr. Consul Crawford, in a letter to Earl Aberdeen, dated Havana, June 10th, 1846, says:—

“The reselling of the emancipados, which has been going on for some time past, under the direction and sanction of the captain-general, is the public topic of conversation here. The Gas Company has been provided with lamplighters, to the number of fifty or more, for five years, and the price is stated at five ounces (doubloons) each. Her Majesty the Queen-Mother is the principal shareholder of this company, represented here by Colonel Don Antonio Parejo, who is one of the directors. It is said that upwards of 5,000 of those unfortunate wretches have been resold at rates from five to nine ounces, by which upwards of 600,000 dollars has been made in the Government House, one-sixth of which was divided amongst the underlings, from the Colonial Secretary downwards; besides which, provision has been made for Mrs. O'Donnell (now Countess of Luceaga), by transferring 400 emancipados to the Marquis de las Delicias, chief-judge of the Mixed Court, and one, if not the greatest slave-holder in this island, for her account, so that she may derive an income, under the Marquis's management, of 4,000 dollars per month. I have not,” says the Consul, “the smallest doubt as to the truth of the whole of these statements; the first, as to the lamplighters, I know to be true.” Better, far better would it have been for these emancipados never to have been liberated by the Mixed Commission Court; for it is admitted, on all hands, that, of all the servile population in Cuba, they are the most cruelly treated.

The Government, the Committee regret to say, have taken no steps to secure the liberty of a large number of British-

born negroes, held in slavery in Cuba. It is a lamentable fact that no one in the House of Commons has taken up the case of these unfortunate persons. It wants but an enlightened and vigorous advocacy there, to secure their freedom. That, and the great question of the right to liberty, under the slave-trade treaties, of all the Africans illicitly introduced into the Spanish colonies, since the year 1820, is worthy of the talents and the labour of the brightest intellect and the noblest heart in the House. Were this latter question worked as its commanding importance requires, it would lead not only to the extinction of the slave-trade, but to the abolition of slavery itself. The same remark is as applicable to Brazil as to the Spanish colonies.

An attempt has been made in Cuba to introduce white colonists for the cultivation of the soil. This experiment, it is stated, has utterly failed. Last year, 600 Chinese were imported, and they are universally pronounced unfit for such labour. It is reported that an attempt having been made to coerce them on one of the estates, they rose upon the mayoral and killed him. It is further stated that a company has been formed for the importation of 24,000 Africans as free-labourers, upon the principle advocated by the British Government. It required no foresight to predict that this would be one of the evil effects of African immigration into the British colonies; and that it would be made a cover for extending and perpetuating slavery and the slave-trade, in forms which neither treaties nor laws could reach or control.

BRAZIL.

The Committee have nothing new to report in relation to Brazil, but the melancholy fact of the vast impulse which has been given to the slave-trade by the Sugar Act of 1846. It is admitted by the government agents in that country, that during the last two years 120,000 slaves have been

introduced. Other authorities state the amount to be upwards of 130,000. In consequence of the full supply of the market, the price of slaves has fallen from £60 to £45 per head. In Brazil the utmost activity prevails, as well as in Cuba, in opening new sugar estates, or in extending the cultivation of old ones. A state of commercial depression, in both countries, has given place to buoyant hopes that they will be able to secure a large portion of the British market to themselves. Evidence of the most conclusive character shows that they have been reaping large profits, whilst the British possessions have been sustaining heavy losses on the sales of their sugars. Should the anticipated falling off of sugar cultivation in those possessions take place, and there is too much reason to fear that that will be the case, the consequences will be dreadful. The slave-trade will burst out with new fury, and the condition of the enslaved African become more intolerable than ever, whilst the consciousness of this appalling fact will be embittered by the reflection, that it is entirely owing to a fatal error in the legislation of this country.

The official reports show that American vessels, covered during one part of the guilty transaction by the American flag, are chiefly employed in the slave-trade. This is the subject of just condemnation; but who supply the principal means for carrying it on? The reply, in all honesty, must be, British merchants and manufacturers. The facts are patent, and they bring home, with a clearness that cannot be evaded, the moral complicity, if not the legal guilt, of British subjects aiding and abetting this horrible traffic.

The latest reports from the eastern and western coasts of Africa show that slavers are literally swarming there; and that, although many captures are made under the equipment article, few are caught with slaves on board. Sir Charles Hotham, in a communication to the Admiralty, dated 7th

April, 1847, says:—"On rounding Cape Lopez the character of the slave-trade changes, and the speculation on the part of the Brazilians is founded on the principle of employing vessels of little value, to be crowded to excess with slaves; it is said that one arrival in four pays the adventure. Here it is, therefore, that the traffic assumes its most horrid form. At this moment the *Penelope* (Sir C. Hotham's vessel) has in tow a slaver, of certainly not more than sixty tons, in which 312 human beings were stowed; the excess of imagination cannot picture a scene more revolting." Lord Howden, British Minister at Rio de Janeiro, in a despatch to Viscount Palmerston, dated 9th February, 1848, after stating that "above 60,000 Africans have been imported into Brazil during the year 1847," goes on to observe:—"I learn that never have the slave-dealers so perfected all the appurtenances and appliances of their vile trade as at present: never have they so organized the whole range of their signals from St. Katharine's to Bahia, nor established such facilities for landing their cargoes, as now; and I am afraid I may add, with perfect truth, that never was the toleration, not to say co-operation, of this Government more open than at the present time." To show the success of the slavers he cites the following case:—"It is a well-known fact here, that a vessel belonging to this port made five voyages to the coast during the last year, and landed in safety all her cargoes; at a moderate computation this single ship must have brought from 2,000 to 3,000 slaves."—*First Report, Slave-trade*, 1848, p. 271.

Steamers are now openly fitted out for the slave-trade in the Port of Rio de Janeiro. In reference to this point, Sir C. Hotham, in a despatch, dated Kabenda, 14th March, 1848, says:—"The dealers of Rio have placed a second powerful steamer in the trade; there may be others, of which we know nothing; but, on a fair calculation, these two vessels will annually carry off at least

10,000 slaves from the Coast of Africa, without, I fear, experiencing much chance of capture." The commissioners at Loando, in a communication to Lord Palmerston, dated 8th February, 1848, inform him that in the preceding month a barque escaped north of Ambriz, having on board no less than 1,400 slaves for Brazil. "A still more startling circumstance," say they, "has occurred at Ambriz itself, where, on the night of the 20th ult., a large armed steamship embarked 1,084 slaves, and sailed a few hours before daylight. On the morning of the 21st, she was met with, well out at sea, by an American trader, on her passage from St. Helena to Ambriz; where, on the arrival of the latter, the fact was celebrated with fireworks and every kind of rejoicing." This steamer, it is reported, fired upon the boats of H. M. S. *Siren*, and then steamed away. It is stated that she took in, at other places besides Ambriz, an additional number of slaves; but whether this were so or not, the commissioners say, "The profits derivable from this adventure are such as will, we fear, more than counterbalance all other losses, and stimulate to further and continued efforts of the same kind." They add:—"We understand she takes her slaves at £17 per head for every one received on board, including all casualties, so that, confining the calculation to the 1,084 slaves alone, which we know to have been shipped at Ambriz, it gives a sum of between £18,000 and £19,000 for her first trip."—*Second Report, Slave-trade*, 1848, pp. 171, 172.

It may be reasonably asked, "What is the remedy for this intolerable evil?" The increased squadron of cruisers cannot put it down, though aided by the additional squadrons of France and the United States. The remedy, and the only remedy, in the judgment of the Committee, is the universal abolition of slavery, for, so long as that atrocious system exists, so long will the slave-trade, in one or other of its forms, continue to degrade Africa and afflict mankind.

NORTHERN AFRICA.

The British Vice-Consul, residing at Mourzouk, reports that the number of slaves which arrived at that place, in 1845, amounted to 1,105; the number of males was almost one-half; the deaths, ten per cent., according to the information he had received. The British Consul at Tripoli reported, March 26th, 1846, that a Turkish vessel had left that port on the 17th inst., with a cargo of slaves, chiefly women, for Constantinople. Subsequently to that shipment, the gratifying information had been received that the Sultan had abolished the slave-markets in his capital, and slaves can only now be illicitly introduced.

The Bey of Tunis is following up with admirable spirit the abolition of slavery in his territories. The following communication from Mr. Davis to Sir Thomas Reade, dated Rufsa, March 26, 1846, will confirm this:—"You will, I am sure, be very glad to hear to what extent the measures His Highness has adopted, for the abolition of slavery, are carried into effect, even in the most-distant parts of the Regency. The Bey of the Camp having been informed, by a black woman at Kairissan, that at Marabout, near Firiana, about thirty blacks were in chains, because they desired their liberty, he instantly despatched a number of Bowabs to have them brought to the Camp. They arrived this morning, and the Bey instantly gave orders to have their Atkaas (teskerehs) written, and gave them their liberty. I have made inquiries in other parts, and I am convinced it may now be safely declared that slavery is abolished in the Regency of Tunis."—*Slave-trade papers*, 1847, *Class D*, p. 63.

The external slave-traffic with Morocco is small, being chiefly confined to the importation of eunuchs and women for the Emperor's harem. The last importation of this kind consisted of seven eunuchs and one female slave, which were brought to Tangier in the French war-steamer *Etna*.

PERSIA AND TURKEY.

In consequence of the Government having learned from the East India Company's resident in the Persian Gulf, that the importation of slaves from Africa, and principally from the dominions of the Imaum of Muscat, continues to take place to a great extent into ports in the Gulf, instructions have been forwarded to the British Ministers at the Courts of Constantinople and Teheran to propose the issue of firmans prohibiting the slave-trade in their respective ports, and to authorize Her Majesty's Government to enforce them. The treaty with the Imaum of Muscat forbids the export of slaves from his African dominions; it also prohibits the importation of slaves from any part of Africa into his possessions in Asia; but allows the transport of slaves from one part to another of his own dominions in Africa, including the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and Monfea.

SYRIA.

Cyprus unhappily greatly encourages the slave-trade, there being hardly a family of the higher rank in which one, or often two, slaves are not employed as servants; and it is conjectured that the number may amount to 2,000. Those employed in Christian families, nevertheless, usually retain the Mahomedan religion. The price of a male slave is from £12 to £15, and for a female from £15 to £20. They are brought there for sale from Egypt, and at the time of their importation are generally between twelve and sixteen years of age.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The treaty with Equator for the suppression of the slave-trade has, at length, been effected. The Committee have nothing new to report relative to New Granada, but the fact that it allows the export of slaves to Peru, contrary to the rights acquired by them under the emancipation law of the

state, and in contravention of its treaty with this country. The British Consul has protested against the practice. The Council of State in Peru allows the importation of slaves into that republic from other states, "by way of trial, and as a present measure in favour of the ruined property of the coast." The Consul at Lima has protested against this infraction of the Peruvian treaty with this country. In the year 1845, there appears to have been manumitted in Venezuela 126 slaves, by the application of a fund of £3,241, the result of legacy duty. Besides those manumitted at Caraccas, 51 were emancipated in the provinces. Against this fact must be placed another of a less pleasing kind. By the original laws of emancipation all children born of slaves after a certain date were declared free at the age of eighteen years; a new law has been passed extending the period of slavery to twenty-five years. Under this law 695 persons, who were entitled to their freedom during the year ending the 30th June, 1845, have been apprenticed to trades, or occupations as field labourers, for seven years; although they have legal rights and advantages over other slaves, in reality they are dealt with after the same manner. Such are the principal facts touching slavery and the slave-trade in connexion with these republics.

CONCLUSION.

The Committee have now concluded their annual survey of the position of the anti-slavery cause, from which it will be seen that in the British emancipated colonies there is great depression and distress, arising principally from the introduction of slave-grown sugars into the British markets; that the demand for foreign labourers, particularly Africans, is increased, notwithstanding the failure of past schemes of immigration, the sufferings and mortality of the immigrants, the demoralizing effects which have followed their importation, and the impoverishment of the colonial treasuries thereby;

that, associated with this increased immigration, severe laws have been enacted in the colonies, the object of which is, to drive the labourers on to the sugar plantations, and, by artificial and unjust means, to lower the rate of wages to its minimum point; that, under the stimulus which has been given by the Sugar Act of 1846, the slave-trade has fearfully increased, and the conjoined squadrons of cruisers, belonging to Great Britain, the United States, and France, amounting to sixty vessels, including steam-ships, have been found powerless to repress it; that, from the same cause, the sugar-growers in the Spanish colonies and Brazil are in a state of great prosperity, and are rapidly extending their cultivation: this is the dark side of the picture. On the other hand, the Committee are gratified in reporting that the anti-slavery cause is making wonderful progress in various parts of the world. In the French and Swedish colonies, and settlements in the West Indies, Africa, Asia, and South America, the very foundations of slavery have been destroyed. In the kingdom of Lahore, the Rajpootana and other native states in India, slavery and the slave-trade have been declared unlawful; in the Portuguese settlements in Africa and Asia, and in the Danish colonies in the West Indies, the pillars of slavery have been shaken, and are tottering to their fall; in Northern Europe, serfage, with all its debasing incidents, has received its death-blow; and in the United States the great struggle between freedom and slavery is impending, and may be prolonged—but the issue is not doubtful; the cause of righteousness will triumph. In all directions the anti-slavery movement is gathering strength and intensity; and a loud call is made on British abolitionists not to slacken in their zeal, nor to suffer the great interests of freedom and humanity, which Providence has entrusted to their care, to suffer from want of vigour or necessary aid. The names of Clarkson and Wilberforce, Buxton and Gurney, were talismans which could draw multitudes to

their assistance, when their voices summoned them to exertion—they are gone to their reward ; but the sacred cause to which they devoted their time, their talents, and their wealth, remains. To us they have committed its great interests ; and call upon us from their graves to give extension to the principles for which they contended, and to promote the end and object of all their exertions,—the universal extinction of slavery and the slave-trade. Commending that great cause, once more, to the Divine blessing, and to your generous and conscientious support, the Committee now resign their office into your hands ; and trust that it may henceforth be prosecuted with redoubled energy, and crowned with speedy and complete success.

**GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
FROM MAY 1st, 1847, TO MAY 1st, 1848.**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer				289	7	1
Donations	529	12	0			
Annual Subscriptions	227	19	6			
				757	11	6
Sale of <i>Anti-Slavery Reporter</i> , and other Publications ...				35	9	7
				1,082	8	2
Balance due to the Treasurer,	229	0	11			
	<u>£1,311</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cost of Editing, Printing, and Publishing the <i>Anti-Slavery Reporter</i>	241	18	6			
Cost of Printing	147	10	9			
Cost of Books, including Foreign publications, Parliamentary Papers, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Advertisements	79	1	1			
Postage of Circulars, Pamphlets, Newspapers, both Home and Foreign, Carriage of Parcels, Portage, &c. ...	50	12	6			
Salaries of Secretary, Clerk, Housekeeper, & Messengers	531	2	0			
Rent, Taxes, and Repairs, Coals, Candles, Cleaning Offices	137	11	2			
Expenses of Auxiliaries, and Travelling Expenses	101	14	8			
Paid to Sailors' Home	4	4	9			
Expenses of Public Meeting	12	13	11			
				1306	9	4
Balance in the hands of the Secretary				4	19	9
	<u>£1,311</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>			

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Should any inaccuracy be discovered in this List, the Secretary will feel obliged by being informed of the same.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Donations.				Ann.Sub.				Donations.				Ann.Sub.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.
Abdy, E. S.	5	0	0					Harvey, William	5	0	0				
A Friend to Humanity	10	0	0					Hatchard, John, Strand				1	1	0	
A Friend to the anti-slavery								Hooper, John, Kennington				1	1	0	
cause, per Capt. C.	10	0	0					Hutton, Rev. Dr.				0	10	6	
Alexander, G. W., Lombard-								Jeffery, Russel				2	2	0	
street	625	0	0					Johnson, Robt., Watling-st.	5	5	0				
Allen, Stafford, Cowper-st.				1	1	0		Kerr, Mrs. Alexander				1	1	0	
Alsop, Robt., jun., Chelsea				1	0	0		Langton, Mr.	5	0	0				
Barclay, J. G., Lombard-st.	10	10	0	2	2	0		Latchmore, John, Layton's-							
Barry, J. T.	10	0	0					buildings, Borough				1	1	0	
Beaumont, Abm., Holborn	20	0	0					Lister, D., Berkley-square	10	10	0				
Bell, John, Oxford-street	233	0	0	2	2	0		Lister, Joseph J., Token-							
Benson, Robert, 6, Sussex-								house-yard	15	0	0	2	2	0	
square, Regent's-park	50	0	0					Lushington, Right Hon.							
Brown, G. B.	5	5	0					Stephen, D.C.L.	21	0	0				
Brown, H. N., Union-street,								Miles, Samuel, Russell-sq.	5	0	0				
Shadwell	5	5	0					Morland, John, Eastcheap				2	2	0	
Burchett, J. S., Doctors'								Morpeth, Lord	10	0	0				
Commons				1	1	0		Moxhay, Edward, Thread-							
Burchett, J. S., jun., ditto				0	10	0		needle-street	10	5	0				
Buxton, Sir Edward N., Bart.	80	10	0					Neatby, Jos., Kennington	10	0	0	2	2	0	
Buxton, T. F.	10	0	0					Norton, Thomas, jun., ditto	10	0	0	1	1	0	
Byron, Lady Noel, St. James'								Palmer, E., High-street,							
Square	60	0	0					Southwark				1	1	0	
Central Negro Emancipation								Peck, James, Love-lane	5	5	0				
Society	33	17	7					Post, Jacob, Islington	15	10	0	1	1	0	
Christy, William, Grace-								Roberts, H., Brunswick-sq.	10	10	0				
church-street	10	0	0					Robinson, Henry C.	2	0	0				
Christy, Henry, ditto	5	0	0					Robinson, Jos. P., 4, Cle-							
Clarke, Jer., Moorgate-street				1	1	0		ment's-lane				1	1	0	
Collected at Hall of Commerce	10	19	2					Rothery, William	5	0	0				
Cooper, Joseph, Laurence								Rutty, John, Paddington	5	0	0				
Pountney-lane				2	2	0		Savory, Joseph, Cornhill	5	0	0	1	1	0	
Corderoy, J. and E., Tooley-								Shipperry, William	10	0	0				
street	5	5	0					Smith, Benjamin, M.P.	20	0	0				
Delegate, a, per R. Forster	100	0	0					Southwark Ladies' Negro							
Eaton, Mrs.				3	3	0		Friend, and Anti-slavery							
Emmett, M.				1	0	0		Society	73	0	0				
Ewart, W., M.P., Pall Mall	5	0	0	1	0	0		Stacey, George, Holborn	5	0	0	2	2	0	
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Jr.				1	0	0		Sterry, Henry, Borough	10	0	0	3	3	0	
Fitzjames, Alexander				1	1	0		Sterry, Joseph, Borough	5	0	0	2	2	0	
Fletcher, Edmund	10	0	0					Sterry, Joseph, jun., ditto	2	0	0	1	1	0	
Friend, a, per Josiah Forster	100	0	0					Sterry, Richard				1	1	0	
Friends, the standing Com-								Sterry, T.				0	10	0	
mittee of the Society of...	800	0	0					Struthers, W., Parliament-							
Grimshaw, William, jun.,								street	10	10	0				
Goswell-street				0	10	0		Sturge, Samuel, New Kent-							
Gurney, Sam., Lombard-st.	750	0	0					road	36	10	0				
Gurney, Sam., jun., ditto	15	0	0					Sutherland, the Duchess of,							
Gurney, E. P.	20	0	0					Stafford House	5	0	0				
Gurney H. E.	10	10	0					Walker, S., per G. W. Alex-							
Hanbury, Corn., Plough-								ander	10	10	0				
court	5	0	0					Warner, C. H., 6, Paradise-							
Harvey, R., Gracechurch-st.				0	10	0		row, Chelsea				1	1	0	

CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE COUNTIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

	Donations.	Ann.Sub.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BEDFORDSHIRE.		
Bedford.		
Fitzgerald, J.	1 0 0	
Leighton Buzzard.		
Grant, John	10 0 0	
Basset, J. D.	5 0 0	2 0 0
Luton.		
Brown, Daniel.....		0 10 0
Brown, L.....		0 10 6
Woburn.		
Wiffen, B.....	15 0 0	
BERKSHIRE.		
Farringdon.		
Reynolds, Jane	34 0 0	1 0 0
Reading.		
Willis, John, Residuary Legatee of	100 0 0	
BRISTOL.		
Auxiliary	20 5 3	
Bristol & Clifton Ladies	65 10 0	
Ash, Edward, M.D.....	10 0 0	
Ball, Gawn.....	25 0 0	
Bonville, Ann	5 0 0	
Burder, Rev. J.		1 0 0
Charlton, James	80 0 0	
Charlton, Robert	5 0 0	
Collerell, J. H.....		0 10 0
Eaton, Joseph	200 0 0	5 5 0
Executors of James Charlton	90 0 0	
Friend, a	10 0 0	
Fry, Richard	5 0 0	
Grace, Josiah		1 1 0
Hartford, John	10 0 0	
Hunt, Henry	20 0 0	
Hunt, Elizabeth H.....	5 0 0	
Reynolds, Joseph	10 0 0	
Saunders, Thomas	10 0 0	
Tanner, John	5 0 0	
Thomas, Edward.....	225 0 0	
Thomas, George	295 0 0	
Thomas, Alfred	15 0 0	
Wheeler, Daniel		1 0 0
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.		
Aylesbury.		
Lee, Dr., Hartwell-house	10 0 0	
Chesham.		
Johnson, William	5 0 0	
Pryor, Elizabeth		1 1 0
High Wycomb.		
Wilkinson, John	5 0 0	
Olney.		
Smith, Anne Hopkins...	190 0 0	8 0 0
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
Cambridge.		
A. B.....	5 0 0	
Anonymous, per E.		
Forster	10 10 0	
Forster, Richard	10 0 0	
Forster, Edward	5 0 0	
Hall, Rev. F. R., D.D...	7 2 0	
Wisbeach.		
Auxiliary Society.....	10 0 0	
Peckover, William	55 0 0	
Peckover, Algernon ...	10 0 0	

	Donations.			Ann.Sub.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CORNWALL.						
Burncoose.						
Williams, J., jun.....	37	0	0	2	0	0
Camborne.						
Budge, John.....	14	4	0	1	0	0
Beckford, J. S.....				0	10	0
Davy, Thomas.....				0	5	0
Davy, Thomas, jun.....				0	2	6
Vivian, William.....				0	2	6
Falmouth.						
Fox, Robert W.	5	0	0			
Fox, Elizabeth.....				1	0	0
Fox, Miss.....				0	10	6
Fox, Charlotte.....				0	10	0
Tregelles, E. O.....				0	5	0
Ladies' Auxiliary.....	3	11	0			
Helstone.						
Auxiliary.....	16	5	6			
Liskeard.						
Auxiliary.....	15	10	0			
Abbott, Samuel.....				0	10	0
Allen, John.....				1	1	0
Allen, Francis.....				0	10	0
Crouch, Edward A.....				0	5	9
Elliott, J. and S.....				0	10	0
Geach, Edward.....				0	5	0
Ladies' Auxiliary.....	11	10	0			
Rundie, Samuel.....				1	1	0
Todd, Rev. J.				0	5	0
Wadge, John.....				0	10	0
Looe.						
Jackson, Clement.....				0	5	0
Meragissey.						
Stark, Thomas.....				0	2	6
Perran.						
Fox, Charles.....	23	4	0	2	0	0
Sansom, James.....				0	5	0
Redruth.						
Ladies' Auxiliary.....	3	2	0			
Tideford.						
Fox, Ann.....				0	5	0
Sansom, James.....				0	20	0
St. Austle.						
Daw, Richard.....				0	5	0
Dance, Richard.....				0	5	0
Veale, J. E.....				0	5	0
Veale, Rd.....				0	5	0
Veale, Brothers.....				0	5	0
Truro.						
Hodson, Maria.....				2	2	0
Tweedy, William.....	6	0	0	2	2	0
CUMBERLAND.						
Carlisle.						
Ferguson, Joseph.....	85	0	3			
Head, George Head ...	75	0	0			
Ladies' Association.....	5	0	0			
Nanson, William.....	5	0	0			
Sutton, Lydia (Scotby)	10	0	0	1	1	0
Cockermouth.						
Fletcher, J. W.				1	1	0
Spencer, Jeremiah.....	8	0	0			
Whitehaven.						
Peile, George.....				1	1	0
Spencer, John.....	10	0	0			

	Donations. Ann.Sub.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DERBYSHIRE.						
Derby.						
Evans, William, M.P....	250	0	0			
Ladies' Auxiliary.....	26	6	0			
DEVON.						
Dartmouth Auxiliary ...	5	0	0			
Exeter.						
Auxiliary	17	12	9			
Collected by Hennetta						
Beckett.....	5	0	0			
Davies, Samuel				0	10	0
Drewe, William				1	1	0
Dymond, Robert				1	1	0
Dymond, Robert, jun....				0	10	6
Dymond, John.....				9	10	0
Knott, Thomas				0	10	0
Ladies' Auxiliary So-						
ciet, per Miss S. J.						
Dymond	81	7	6			
Lee, William				1	1	0
Milward, Thomas				0	10	0
Pryor, Joseph				0	10	0
Sparkes, Thomas T. ...				0	10	0
Sparkes, Sarah	15	0	0	1	1	0
Sparkes, Rachel				1	1	0
Treffry, Henry.....				1	0	0
Wilkey, J. F.....				0	10	0
Wilkey, Sarah				0	10	0
Wilkinson, W. H.	5	0	0			
Hazlewood.						
Peek, Richard	16	0	0	1	1	0
Heavitree.						
Wright, Miss				1	1	0
Kingsbridge.						
Auxiliary	15	0	0			
Modbury.						
Prideaux, George.....				0	10	0
Plymouth.						
Ladies' Auxiliary.....	3	17	6			
White, Mrs.	4	0	0			
DORSETSHIRE.						
Poole.						
Binns, William	7	0	0	1	1	0
Wimborne.						
Glyn, John Carr				1	1	0
DURHAM.						
Bishopwearmouth.						
Richardson, William ...				1	1	0
Darlington.						
Backhouse, Edward ...	20	0	0			
Backhouse, H. C.	20	0	0			
Backhouse, John	28	2	0	1	1	0
Backhouse, J. C.				1	0	0
Backhouse, Edw., jun.	15	0	0			
Pease, Joseph, sen.	10	0	0			
Pease, J., jun.	13	0	0			
Pease, John B.	15	0	0	1	1	0
Pease, Edward	90	0	0			
Sams, Joseph				1	1	0
South Shields.						
Bainbridge, Chris.				0	10	0
Winterbottom, J. M.,						
M. D. (Westow)	5	0	0			
Sunderland.						
Backhouse, Edward ...	15	0	0			
Backhouse, Edw., jun.				3	0	0
ESSEX.						
Braintree.						
Tabor, George	2	10	0			
Chelmsford.						
Auxiliary	80	0	0			
Ladies' ditto.....	14	0	0			

	Donations. Ann.Sub.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance of a Fund for the relief of aged and worn-out slaves in the island of Antigua, not now required for that purpose, by Thos. Christy, (Broomfield)						
Christy, John	36	4	6	1	0	0
Candler, John	75	0	0			
Christy, T., (Broomfield)	10	0	0			
Greenwood, M. and S.	5	0	0			
Knight, Paul	10	0	0			
Wells and Perry						
Coggeshall.						
Doubleday, W.				1	0	0
Colchester.						
Auxiliary Society	30	6	6			
Bridge, T.				0	2	6
Catchpool, Thomas	21	0	0	3	0	0
Catchpool, Mary	0	10	0			
Cross, William				1	0	0
David, Rev. T.				0	2	6
Daniel, Thomas				0	10	0
Hurnard, James				0	2	6
Isberne, Thomas				0	2	6
Shewell, Joseph	1	0	0			
Halstead.						
Jessup, James				0	10	0
Plaistow.						
Eaton, Mary	20	0	0	3	3	0
Sturge, Rebecca				0	10	0
Saffron Walden.						
Day, Richard	5	0	0			
Gibson, W. G.	25	0	0			
Gibson, F.	10	0	0			
Ladies' Negro Friend Society	68	0	0			
Stanstead.						
Hicks, Charles				1	0	0
Upton.						
Sturges, Miss	1	1	0			
Witham.						
Butler, William				0	5	0
Catchpool, James				0	10	0
Catchpool, Thomas				1	0	0
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.						
Cirencester.						
Auxiliary Society	63	0	0			
Bowly, S.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Brewin, T. C.	5	0	0			
Cheltenham.						
Auxiliary	28	11	0			
Ladies' Anti-Slavery Association	23	8	0			
For 1844	7	14	0			
Expenses locally applied	1	11	10			
Amount received	6	2	2			
Agnew, Miss				1	2	6
Aldridge, Miss				0	5	0
Ball Mrs.				1	0	0
Capper, Mrs.				1	1	0
Clutterbuck, Miss				0	10	0
Cumming, Mrs.				1	1	0
Cumming, Miss M. A.				1	1	0
Fothergill, Mr.				1	0	0
Fothergill, Miss				1	0	0
Monro, Frederic				1	0	0
Yerbury, Miss				1	1	0
Clifton.						
Guilleband, Rev. P.	31	13	0	1	1	0
Lindoe, Dr.	10	0	0			
Lindoe, Mrs.	5	0	0			

	Donations.		Ann. Sub.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Gloucester.				
Bowly, Samuel			5	0 0
Bowly, C.	25	0 0		
HAMPSHIRE.				
Alton.				
Crowley, Henry	30	0 0	3	0 0
Bowley, Abraham	15	0 0	1	0 0
Basingstoke.				
Lefroy, C. E. (West- ham)	10	0 0		
Fordingbridge.				
Neave, Josiah			1	0 0
Portsmouth.				
Dewdney, Rev. Ed- ward, A.M.	10	0 0		
Southampton.				
Auxiliary	9	15 6		
A. B.			0	5 0
Adkins, Rev. Thomas ..			0	10 0
Allen, J. M.			0	10 6
Barling, A.			0	5 0
Bienvon, M.			0	5 0
Clark, Joseph	8	10 0	0	10 6
Clark, J., jun.	0	10 0	0	10 6
Crabb, Rev. James			0	5 0
Fletcher, Mr.			0	5 0
Forbes, A.			0	5 0
Friend, A.			0	5 0
Knight, Mr.			0	5 0
Knight, Joseph			0	5 0
Laisley, George	2	2 0	0	10 6
Lindoe, Dr. (Clifton) ...	10	0 0	0	10 6
Marett, Charles			0	5 0
Newman, W. H.			0	5 0
Palk, Edward			0	10 6
Randall, Mr.			0	10 6
Winchester.				
Knight, Miss	5	0 0	1	0 0
HEREFORDSHIRE.				
Hereford.				
Evans, Thomas			1	1 0
Leominster.				
Pritchard, John	8	10 0	2	0 0
Southall, Samuel	8	0 0	2	0 0
Southall, Edward P. ...			2	0 0
HERTFORDSHIRE.				
Bedwell Park.				
Smith, Sir C. E., Bart. ...	5	5 0		
Berkhamstead.				
Squire, Thomas	5	0 0	1	0 0
Harpenden.				
Curtis, James			1	1 0
Hertford.				
Pollard, William	5	0 0		
Hitchin.				
Auxiliary Society	171	0 0		
Exton, William	5	0 0		
Sharples, Joseph	155	0 0		
HUNTINGDON.				
Houghton.				
Brown, Potto	2	0 0	2	0 0
Huntingdonshire Aux- iliary.	10	0 0		
St. Ives.				
Auxiliary Society	5	0 0		
KENT.				
Blackheath.				
Paynter, John, Mont- pelier-road	5	5 0		

	Donations.		Ann. Sub.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Chatham.				
Brooch, Edward			0	10 0
French and Son			0	10 0
Martin, Henry			0	10 0
Mullinger, George			0	5 0
Toomer, Mr.			0	5 0
Young, Joseph			0	10 0
Maidstone.				
Friends at	5	5 0		
Smith, George	2	0 0		
Margate.				
Auxiliary Society	6	0 0		
Rochester.				
Rochester and Chat- ham Auxiliary	85	9 0		
Balcomb, James			0	2 6
Balcomb, Thomas			0	5 0
Burr, Thomas			0	5 0
Finch, Edward			0	5 0
Knight, John M.			0	5 0
Ross, Edward			0	2 6
Styles, Robert			0	5 0
Tatum, William			1	10 0
Wheeler, Mary			0	5 0
Strood.				
Horsnail, Mary			0	5 0
Horsnail, W. C.			0	10 0
Wheeler, Frederick	2	0 0	0	10 0
Wheeler, Samuel			0	10 0
LANCASHIRE.				
Fearnhead.				
Fletcher, Martha			2	0 0
Liverpool.				
Anti-Slavery Society ...	25	0 0		
Ladies' ditto	33	7 0		
Comer, William	5	0 0		
Cooke, George	1	0 0	1	0 0
Cooke, Isaac	15	0 0		
Cropper, Edward	170	0 0		
Cropper, John	170	0 0		
Crossfield, G. and Co. ...	35	0 0		
Crossfield, George	10	0 0		
Crossfield, John	5	0 0		
Fawcett, William	10	0 0	1	0 0
Hadwen, Isaac	20	5 0		
Hadwen, Isaac, jun. ...	5	0 0		
Haigh, Bartin	5	0 0		
Job, Messrs., Brothers ...	5	0 0		
Jones, R. and Sons	5	0 0		
Kay, William	20	0 0		
Morecroft, Thomas	5	0 0		
Rathbone, William	10	0 0		
Rathbone, Richard	15	0 0		
Ryley, James, jun.	5	0 0		
Yates, Richard V.	5	0 0		
Manchester.				
Clare, Peter			1	1 0
Credwson, Isaac	20	0 0		
Credwson, Wilson	10	0 0		
Credwson, Joseph	10	0 0		
Credwson, Elizabeth ...			5	0 0
Ladies' Auxiliary	5	0 0		
Lees, James	10	0 0		
Lees, David	20	0 0		
Manchester and Sal- ford Auxiliary.	100	0 0		
Preston.				
Parker, G. T.			1	0 0
Rochdale.				
Bright, Jacob	10	0 0		
Swarthmore Meeting.				
Friends at	5	0 0		

Donations. Ann. Sub.
£ s. d. £ s. d.

Wigan.
Haigh Foundry Co. ... 5 0 0

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Leicester.
Burgess, Alfred 0 10 0
Burgess, Joseph 0 10 0
Burgess, Thomas 1 0 0
Ellis, John 10 0 0
Ellis, Edward S. 0 10 0
Hodgson, Isaac 5 0 0

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Louth.
Auxiliary Society 10 0 0
Barker, Francis 5 0 0
Larder, Joseph 5 0 0
Spalding.
Massey, William 10 0 0
Spilsby and Alford
Auxiliary 18 16 0
Holland, Mrs. (Hulrow
Park) 5 0 0

MIDDLESEX.

Barnet.
Robarts, Nathaniel 10 10 0
Clapton.
Forster, Joseph T.
(Springfield) 10 0 0
Hounslow.
Ashby, William 1 0 0
Staines.
Ashby, T. C. and F. ... 5 0 0
Ashby, Thomas, jun. ... 1 1 0
Pope, Margaret 15 0 0
Stoke Newington.
Ladies' Auxiliary, Mrs.
Jefferson, Treasurer 200 18 2
Anonymous 5 0 0
Stamford Hill.
Kitchen, John 10 0 0
Teddington.
Hathway, William 1 1 0
Tottenham.
Ball, William 40 10 0
Bevan, Paul 5 0 0
Bigg, Susannah 1 0 0
Forster, Josiah 5 0 0
Forster, Robert 10 0 0
A Friend, per ditto 50 0 0
Fowler, Thomas 5 0 0
Fox, Francis 5 0 0
Fox, Samuel 1 0 0

Part of a Bequest of
the late Hannah
Middleton, for the
benefit of the na-
tives of Africa, per

Samuel Fox 30 0 0
Hodgkin, John, jun. ... 15 0 0
Howard, Robert 10 10 0
Howard, Luke 5 0 0
Janson, William, jun... 5 0 0
Phillips, John 5 0 0
Stacey, Rachel 5 0 0
Uxbridge.
Fell, John 10 0 0
Hull, Samuel 10 0 0

NORFOLK.

Downham Market.
Doyle, James 2 0 0

Donations. Ann. Sub.
£ s. d. £ s. d.

Norwich.
Norfolk and Norwich
Auxiliary, per J. J.
Gurney 210 0 0
Bignold, Thomas 5 0 0
Birkbeck, Henry 40 0 0
Forster, William 5 0 0
Gurney, John Henry ... 5 0 0
Gurney, Edmund 5 5 0
Opie, Amelia 2 0 0
Sheringham.
Gurney, Anna 1 1 0
Upcher, Mrs. 1 1 0

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Kettering.
Friends at 7 16 0
Northampton.
Auxiliary 10 0 0
Wellingborough.
Auxiliary Society 10 0 0

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Auxiliary 30 0 0
Ladies' Association 18 0 0
Beaumont, William 70 5 0
Richardson, William ... 4 4 0
North Shields.
Bramwell, William 0 5 0
Brown, William 0 5 0
Brown, William, jun. ... 5 0 0
Brown, Charles 0 2 6
Collinson, Simpson 0 2 6
Forster, Robert 0 5 0
Jack, Archibald, Rev. ... 9 5 0
Ladies' Association 36 0 0
Leit, William 0 10 0
Mease, Solomon 0 5 0
Ogilvie, Joseph 0 2 6
Owen, John 0 2 6
Pow, Robert 1 1 0
Proctor, Joseph 10 0 0
Proctor, J. R. 1 1 0
Richardson, Mary 0 15 0
Richardson, Mary J. ... 0 10 0
Spence, John 0 5 0
Spence, Joseph 0 5 0
Watson, James 0 2 6
Watson, Michael 0 2 6

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Nottingham.
Clarke, C. H. 5 0 0
Fox, Samuel 40 0 0
Friend, A. 5 0 0

OXFORDSHIRE.

Banbury.
Ladies' Auxiliary 31 0 0
Gillett, Joseph A. 10 0 0
Charlbury.
Albright, Nicholas 5 0 0
Albright, William 5 0 0
Sessions, James 0 10 0
Oxford.
Oxford Auxiliary 7 14 0

SHROPSHIRE.

Coalbrook Dale.
Darby, Abraham 110 0 0
Darby, Alfred 10 0 0
Darby, Deborah 10 0 0
Darby, Lucy 10 0 0
Darby, Mary 10 0 0
Darby, Richard 1 1 0
Dickinson, Bernard ... 25 0 0

	Donations.		Ann. Sub.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Dickenson, Henry and Deborah			1	1 0
Graham, Thomas			1	1 0
SOME' SET.				
Bath.				
Auxiliary Society	35	0 0		
Ladies' ditto	87	0 0		
Dillwyn, George	5	0 0		
Stuart, Captain C.	15	0 0		
Taunton.				
Auxiliary	15	0 0		
Ladies' Negro Education and Anti-Slavery Association	14	10 8		
Clark, Samuel			0	10 0
Thompson, Hon. Mrs., Poundsford Park	10	10 0		
Wellington.				
Fox, Sarah	10	0 0		
STAFFORDSHIRE.				
Camp Hill, near Newcastle.				
Wedgwood, Sarah	285	0 0		
Wednesbury.				
Ladies' Negro Friend Society	75	0 0		
SUFFOLK.				
Bury St. Edmund's.				
Auxiliary Society	24	0 0		
Pace, John			1	0 0
Ipswich.				
Auxiliary	12	0 0		
Alexander, R. D.	5	0 0		
Shewell, John T.	5	0 0		
Needham Market.				
Maw, Thomas	5	0 0		
Playford.				
Clarkson, Thomas	75	0 0		
Clarkson, Mrs. Thomas			2	0 0
Dickinson, Mr.			1	1 0
Stowmarket.				
Prentice, Thomas & Co.	8	0 0		
Webb, Joseph A.	5	0 0		
Ufford.				
Beaumont, John			1	0 0
Woodbridge.				
Auxiliary Society, per Rev. H. Taylor	17	14 0		
Ladies' Negro Friend and Instruction Society	40	14 0		
Alexander, J. B.			0	10 0
Jessup, A.			0	10 0
Norton, M.			0	10 0
Silver, T. T.	1	0 0		
Taylor, Rev. H.			0	10 0
Thompson, P.			0	10 0
Webster, Rev. G. E. (Grundisburgh)			0	10 0
SURREY.				
Clapham.				
Horne, J. S.	10	0 0		
Croydon.				
Barrett, Richard (Waddon)	10	0 0	2	2 0
Barrett, Jonathan			1	1 0
Crowley, C. S.	10	0 0		
Dorking.				
Frith, Philip, (Thornton Heath)	10	0 0		
Lucas, Samuel H.	5	0 0		

	Donations.		Ann. Sub.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Kingston-on-Thames.				
Marsh, John			0	10 0
Peckham.				
Cash, Samuel	5	0 0	1	1 0
Cash, William	7	0 0	5	5 0
Rosling, Samuel	5	0 0		
Walworth.				
Harris, Jane	10	0 0		
Harris, Jane, jun.	5	0 0		
Harris, Lydia	5	0 0		
SUSSEX.				
Brighton.				
Special Subscriptions ...	11	0 0		
Bass, Isaac	10	0 0	1	1 0
Boys, Jacob			2	0 0
Friends at			3	0 0
Lewes.				
Auxiliary Society	5	0 0		
Dicker, Thomas			1	0 0
Godlee, Burwood	4	2 0	0	10 0
Kidder, James			0	10 0
Rickman, John			1	0 0
Rickman, Sarah			0	5 0
WARWICKSHIRE.				
Birmingham.				
Auxiliary	15	0 0		
Birmingham, West				
Bromwich, Wednesbury, Walsall, &c., Ladies' Negro Friend Society	295	0 0		
A Friend, per Joseph Sturge, towards special expenses				
Baker, George	10	0 0		
Baker, Edward			0	16 0
Bond-street Chapel Female Anti-Slavery Association	10	0 0		
Brewin, Thomas	7	0 0	1	0 0
Bell, Sheppard	9	0 0	2	0 0
Cadbury, B. H.			0	10 0
Cadbury, R. T.			1	0 0
Cadbury, John			1	0 0
Clarke, John			0	5 0
Evans, Eliz. Sisters ...			2	0 0
Ferguson, Joseph	5	0 0		
Gibbins, Thomas			0	15 0
Gibbins, Joseph			1	0 0
Glover, Mrs. S.	5	0 0		
James, Rev. John A. ...	5	0 0		
King, Samuel			0	10 0
Kenway, G. B.			0	10 0
Kenway, Henry			0	10 0
Lloyd, Samuel, jun. ...			1	0 0
Lloyd, Samuel	10	0 0		
Lloyd, Thomas	5	0 0		
Lloyd, James	5	0 0		
M. C., per Josh. Sturge	40	0 0		
Moseley, Rev. T., M.A.	5	0 0		
Nutter, William			1	0 0
Pearson, James			1	0 0
Pumphrey, Josiah			1	0 0
Pumphrey, J. B.			0	5 0
Riland, Rev. John	10	0 0		
Seekings, J. R.	1	0 0	1	0 0
Shorthouse, Rebecca ...	5	0 0	1	0 0
Shorthouse, Joseph			1	0 0
Southall, Thomas			2	0 0
Southall, William			1	0 0
Stokes, Rev. William ...			0	10 6

	Donations. Ann. Sub.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sturge, Joseph.....	650	0	0	5	5	0
Sturge, Charles	25	0	0	2	0	0
Sturge, Edr. und	5	0	0	1	0	0
Wilmore, Ann				0	10	0
WESTMORELAND.						
Kendal.						
Auxiliary Society.....	71	0	0			
Ditto Ladies'	25	10	0			
Crowdson, William.....	10	0	0			
Braithwaite, Isaac	10	10	0			
Crowdson, W. D.....	66	0	0	5	0	0
Wilson, Isaac	13	0	0			
WILTSHIRE.						
Calne.						
Gundry, William.....				1	1	0
Melksham.						
Jefferys, Thomas.....	5	0	0			
Wotton Bassett.						
Mackness, Mr.....				1	0	0
WORCESTERSHIRE.						
Bewdley.						
Zachary, Thomas	11	0	0			
Evesham.						
Ladies' Association.....	56	5	0			
Stourport.						
Zachary, Thomas.....				2	0	0
Worcester.						
Auxiliary Society	10	0	0			
Brewin, Edward				2	2	0
Newman, Thomas	10	0	0			
Y. Z.	5	0	0			
YORKSHIRE.						
Bradford.						
Aked, Thomas.....				1	0	0
Beaumont, Thomas				0	10	0
Cariton.						
Jowett, Robert	15	10	0			
Jowett, Benjamin	5	0	0	2	0	0
Cleckheaton.						
Kidd, Mrs. Jane	5	0	0			
Doncaster.						
Auxiliary Society.....	23	16	0			
Clark, Joseph				0	10	0
Snowden, John				0	10	0
Wilton, Matthew.....				0	8	0
Driffield.						
Anderson, D.	163	0	0			
Exthorpe.						
Dent, William	10	0	0	3	0	0
Routh, Samuel.....				1	1	0
Guisborough.						
Coning, Ann.....				1	0	0
Huddersfield.						
Beaumont, Joseph				1	1	0
Firth, Thomas (Toothill)	10	0	0	3	3	0
Firth, Joseph, jun.				1	1	0
Holdsworth, J.				1	0	0
Friends at.....	7	16	6			
Leeds.						
Auxiliary Society	68	0	0			
Convention of 1840, per						
R. Jowett	50	0	0			
Harvey, Thomas.....				2	0	0
Jowitt, Robert	15	0	0	5	0	0
Proud, Eliza.....				0	10	0
Tatham, G. N.....				10	0	0
Wailes, George				25	0	0
Pouefract.						
Barker, Francis				5	0	0
Kaye, Joseph	5	0	0			

	Donations. Ann. Sub.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Scarborough.						
Tindall, Robert	5	0	0			
Sheffield.						
Doncaster, Daniel				0	10	0
Smith, Edward	275	0	0			
Smith, Sarah (Carrwood)	5	0	0			
Staly Bridge.						
Mills, Jonathan				1	1	0
Wakefield.						
Bennington, George ...				0	10	0
Holdsworth, Samuel ...				1	0	0
Leatham, William H....				3	0	0
Leatham, William	20	0	0			
Stocks, Samuel	5	0	0			
Warnsworth.						
Aldam, W., M.P.....	10	10	0			
York.						
Auxiliary	30	0	0			
Backhouse, Sarah				1	0	0
Copsie, Favill James ...	5	0	0	1	0	0
Fletcher, Caleb	0	10	0	0	10	0
Fletcher, Martha.....	3	0	0	2	0	0
Harris, Charles	35	0	0			
Rowntree, Joseph	6	1	0	1	1	0
Scarr, Hannah				0	5	0
Spence, Joseph	1	1	0	1	1	0
Tuke, Samuel	30	5	0	1	1	0
Tuke, J. H.	1	1	0			
Wailes, George	20	0	0			
Walker, John	6	1	0			
Waller, Alice				1	1	0
Waller, Robert.....	5	10	0			
Williams, Caleb	3	1	0	1	1	0

IRELAND.

Belfast.						
Calder, F. A.....				0	5	0
Carlow.						
Leekey, Mary Jane.....	40	0	0			
Dublin.						
Bewley, Joseph				5	0	0
Bewley, Henry				1	0	0
Bewley, Samuel				1	0	0
Bewley, Thomas				1	0	0
Doyle, William				1	0	0
Malone, William				1	0	0
Pim, Jonathan				1	0	0
Russell, Henry				1	0	0
Youghal.						
Auxiliary	1	5	9			

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.						
Female Emancipation						
Society	26	5	0			
Macallan, David				0	10	0
Wigham, Anthony				1	1	0
Edinburgh.						
Cruickshank, Edward...				1	1	0
Dunlop, John	20	0	0			
Emancipation Society..	20	0	0			
Haughhead Mauchline.						
Stewart, James	25	0	0			

WALES.

Swansea.						
Price, J. T., Neath						
Abbey	60	0	0	5	0	0

FOREIGN.**VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.**

Wilmot, His Excel-						
lency Sir J. E. E.,						
Gover. or-General ...	10	0	0			

	Donations.	Ann.	Sub.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
WEST INDIES.			
Coloured people at Orange Chapel, Berbice	70	0	0
Berbice.			
Boatswain, James, and Friends	5	6	10
Demerara	99	9	3
Congregation of Smith's Church	2	10	0
Sunday School	2	2	44
Florimort, Jacob de, per Rev. C. Rattray ..	5	4	2
George Town Auxiliary ..	25	0	0
August Collection	2	9	0
Dominica.			
Rainey, W. T.	1	1	0
Grenada.			
Sanderson, Chief Justice ..	1	0	0
Jamaica.			
Blyth, Rev. George (Hampden)	9	10	0
Brown's Town	90	0	0
Falmouth	10	0	0
Gurney's Mount	5	0	0
Hampden Juvenile Missionary Society	2	10	0
Little River, St. James' ..	23	0	0
Mount Charles Congregation	7	5	10
Mount Hermon, Jericho, and Springfield ..	55	18	9

	Donations.	Ann.	Sub.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Salter's Hill	32	0	0
St. Ann's Bay	50	0	0
St. Catherine's	100	0	0
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale ..	30	0	0
Waldensia Baptist Church	10	0	0
St. Lucia.			
Reddie, Hon. Chief Justice	5	0	0
SOUTH AMERICA.			
Rio de Janeiro.			
Stevenson, David	5	0	0
NORTH AMERICA.			
Montreal.			
Dougall, John	13	1	6
Fredericktown, N. B.			
Reade, Augustus, Esq.	4	0	0
PARIS.			
Holinski, Alexander	1	1	0
DENMARK.			
Kiel.			
Birch, Edward, and Co.	5	0	0
HAYTI.			
Elie, G.		1	0
AFRICA.			
Sierra Leone.			
Friend, A.	10	0	0
Ditto	1	0	